

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1754.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

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| <p>I. A Letter to a Member of Parliament, concerning the Pressing of Soldiers and Sailors.</p> <p>II. Account of the Tragedy of Boadicea.</p> <p>III. Writings of the Antients and Moderns compared.</p> <p>IV. Description of a new discovered Zoophyte, or Animal Plant.</p> <p>V. Character of a Coquet, in a Letter to a Lady.</p> <p>VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Afranius Burrhus, L. Pinarius, and Cn. Genucius, in the DEBATE on the Bill for numbering the People, &amp;c.</p> <p>VII. The Life of Mrs. Rowe.</p> <p>VIII. Queries relating to the Marriage Act.</p> <p>IX. Sowing and Culture of Seeds of Roots, &amp;c.</p> <p>X. Arguments in favour of a new Bridge.</p> <p>XI. Answer to Dr. Stebbing's Letter.</p> <p>XII. Picture of an affected Lady.</p> <p>XIII. Effeminate Men, and Manly Women.</p> <p>XIV. A Kitchen Scene, in Imitation of the antient Greek Tragedy.</p> | <p>XV. Account of some Animals in North-America.</p> <p>XVI. Mathematical Questions solved.</p> <p>XVII. Observations on Men, Manners, Taste, &amp;c.</p> <p>XVIII. Instructions to the Governor of New-York.</p> <p>XIX. Picturesque Characters.</p> <p>XX. Several Yearly Bills of Mortality.</p> <p>XXI. POETRY: Prologue and Epilogue to Philoclea; Prologue to The Knights; Rules for taking a Wife; Ode to Freedom; on the Death of a Lady; to the Memory of Charles Holt, Esq; a new Song, set to Musick, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sheriffs appointed; S. S. Directors chosen; Malefactors executed, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXIII. Alterations in the List of Parliament.</p> <p>XXIV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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*Candidus's letter shall be in our next. We have received several pieces from our mathematical correspondents and others, which shall have due regard paid to them.*

 **RECEIPTS** for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gr<sup>at</sup>is, by R. Baldwin, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.





T H E  
L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.  
F E B R U A R Y, 1754.

A LETTER to a Member of Parliament, concerning the Pressing of Soldiers and Sailors.

S I R,



HERE send you an answer to the two queries you were pleased to put to me, relating to the pressing of foldiers and mariners. 1. Whether there be any law which warrants such proceedings. 2. Supposing there be, whether it is a just and reasonable measure, and do not stand in need of being rectified by the legislature.

There is something so barbarous and inhumane in suddenly and violently seizing the person of an innocent man, not so much as charged with any offence, haling him away from his friends and family into close confinement, and carrying him by force into a remote and dangerous service: This, I say, is so contrary to the spirit and genius of the English laws, and seems so inconsistent with our boasted liberty, that I wonder not every Briton should be alarmed at it, and should be solicitous to know on what foundation such a practice is grounded, which, if destitute of legal authority, is as much worse than highway robbery, as depriving a man of his personal liberty is worse than depriving him of a little money.

In answer to your first question it seems pretty plain, that there was no such practice allowed in ancient times down to the reign of Q. Elizabeth; for, says lord Hale, "The method of those times was, that as well the soldiers as the captains were under a contract to serve in the war, some for longer time, some for shorter, and sometimes the subordinate soldiers contracted with the king, but most commonly the captain contracted with the king to serve him with such a number of men

February, 1754.

raised by himself for such a time, and the captain made his contract with the soldiers, therefore called *his retinue*, and the captain received the pay for himself and them;" so that it should seem the being listed in the king's service was a voluntary act, "for none of the statutes of those times, says lord Hale, infer a compulsive power either to send or go, unless they were bound by tenure, or obliged by certain statutes, as having officers pensions or lands given by the king, or had contracted with the king to find him soldiers, and tho' there be mention of *press* money, yet in truth it was *impress* money, or the earnest of the contract between the king by the captain and his soldiers, and not as is now used." So that none were punishable for desertion unless *so* listed; and the case of soldiers in Coke's reports, "after they were *prest*," must be so understood, or else that judgment was illegal, for they were attainted upon the statutes of 7 Henry VII. and 3 Henry VIII. to make a felony within which statutes, or that of 5 Eliz. (which extends those acts to mariners) "It must, says lord Hale, be laid in the indictment, and proved upon evidence, that they either received wages or took *prest* to serve the king."

"But on the other side, says that learned judge, the compulsion of men to go beyond or upon the sea, or otherwise imprisoning them, or compelling them to take *prest* money, hath been, I confess, a practice long in use; how far it is justifiable, or not, the books that have treated of it are to be consulted." However it may be plainly seen what his opinion was in Hopkin Hugget's case, reported in Kelyng, where Hugget and three others endeavouring to rescue a person *imprest*, (tho' quiet himself) in the quarrel killed one of the *press*-gang. This by the advice of lord C. B. Hale, C. J. Bridgeman, and all the other judges except four, was ruled not to be murder but manslaughter. For said they, "If a man be unduly arrested,

G 2

rested,

rested, or restrained of his liberty by three men, altho' he be quiet himself, and do not endeavour any rescue \*, yet this is a provocation to all other men of England, not only his friends, but strangers also, for common humanity sake to endeavour his rescue; and if in such endeavour of rescue they killed any one, this is no murder, but only manslaughter." The like cases have happened since, but never was, as I can find, ruled to be murder.

Indeed of late years desertion has been punishable in another method, by martial law, by virtue of the annual statutes made for that purpose; but those statutes make no alteration in the manner of raising or lifting soldiers or mariners, tho' this also has been sometimes provided for by particular temporary statutes, which carries an implication, that it were otherwise unwarrantable.

But yet, as it cannot be imagined that the magistracy of any place would suffer press-gangs to march publicly and openly, armed with clubs and staves, in a tumultuous and riotous manner, unless they imagined there was some pretence of law for it, I shall proceed to your second inquiry, Whether, supposing it legal, it do not stand in need of being rectified by the legislature. Of this, I think, there can be no doubt, the inconveniencies and abuses to which it is liable, being many and obvious. 1st, No man knows when he is safe, and dare venture about his lawful employment, for I can't learn of any rules or limitations the law has laid down for these press-masters to govern themselves by; it has sometimes happened, that people of rank, and even members of your house, have been seized on this occasion; indeed the law makes no distinction in the case, for the poorer sort have an equal privilege to enjoy their liberty, which may be as dear to them as to others. 2dly, If any improper persons are taken in this way, it is not without much trouble and expence they can obtain a discharge. 3dly, It may happen, as I have been informed it sometimes has, that press-masters refuse such as voluntarily offer, and afterwards take the same persons by compulsion for the sake of the profit thereby accruing to themselves. 4thly, This method occasions many to hide and secrete themselves, and neglect their proper business, to the no small detriment of themselves and families; for to one who is actually pressed, there are probably ten that keep up. 5thly, It gives great opportunity to extort large sums by way of granting protections, which most had rather submit to than be plagued with a contest about it, tho' if

the pressing be illegal, the taking money for protections must be so too. 6thly, How can it be expected that any should fight heartily for the liberties of their country, who are not permitted to partake of that liberty themselves?

However, it must be allowed, that some how or other hands must be found to man our fleets; the safety of our country depends upon it. But can there not be found out some other way, more just and prudent? May not proper encouragement influence men to serve voluntarily? And then there could be no room to complain of compulsion towards those who have contracted. Suppose some small monthly sum were to be paid to such as enter, and are registred, even while they are not employed by the government, during which time licences may be granted them to go in to the merchants service for such voyages as should be therein specified, but to be subject to the penalties of desertion, if they do not repair to the place of rendezvous on proper notice, unless for just cause to be allowed by authority, and on entering into the government's service to have full pay. The money applied this way, while out of employment (a time when it can be best spared) cannot be deemed wholly lost, since it may be a means of keeping the seamen from foreign service, and will be bestowed on an useful set of subjects, whom it is greatly the interest of the publick to encourage; besides, it will save the expences of frequent pressings.

Another thing which would contribute much to induce sailors to enter, would be, the punctual payment of their wages, which by being so long delayed, that they are obliged to sell them to agents at a great undervalue, makes them come very short to the poor men who so dearly earn them, without any savings to the publick. This therefore should be carefully looked after if we mean in earnest to keep them among us, which is of the more importance, in that if they be not with us, they will be against us.

Besides, if force, is to be used it should be under certain restrictions so as to affect none but idle vagrants and strollers, who have no visible way of an honest livelihood, and are unwilling to work; the getting rid of such by some discreet regulations would be a double service to the nation.

Upon the whole, this appears to be a matter of great consequence, in all respects; therefore it is to be hoped the legislature will take a proper opportunity of putting it on a better footing than it is at present.

\* If he did, and either himself or any of his friends, in his defence, had killed any of the press gang, it w<sup>o</sup>uld have been but se defendendo.



*A new Tragedy having been this Winter exhibited at the Theatre in Drury-Lane, intitled BOADICIA, wrote by Mr. GLOVER, we shall now give our Readers some Account of it as follows. (See Lond. Mag. for Dec. last, p. 574, 575.)*

**T**HIS tragedy is founded upon a part of the British history in the time of the Romans; for Boadicia, by some called Boudicea, and by others Bonduca, was widow of Prasutagus, king of the Icenii, who inhabited that part now called Norfolk and Suffolk. This Prasutagus had by his will, as the Romans pretended, left his two daughters and the emperor Nero, his co-heirs, under which pretence Catus Decianus, the emperor's procurator in Britain, seized upon the whole estate of the deceased king, alledging, perhaps, what is still a maxim in our law; that the emperor or sovereign could not be joint-tenant with any subject; but Boadicia could not comprehend the justice of this maxim, and as she, on the part of her two daughters, remonstrated strongly against it, the haughty Roman procurator, instead of giving her any reparation, ordered her to be stript naked and publicly whipt, and her two daughters to be ravished before her face.

This injustice and insolence in an under officer, as it has often done in all parts of the world, raised a most cruel rebellion against the Roman government: Boadicia, most justly fired with revenge, not only stirred up her own people to a revolt, but was joined by the Trinobantes, who inhabited that part now called Essex, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, under their king Dumnorix, and by the Brigantes, who inhabited chiefly that part now called Yorkshire, under their king Venutius. In short, she seems to have been joined by all the natives in that part of Britain which had then been conquered by the Romans, and taking advantage of the absence of most of the Roman troops, who had marched under their general, Suetonius Paulinus, to reduce the island of Mona, now Anglesea, they put themselves all under her command, fell every where upon the Roman colonies, and massacred man, woman and child, to the number of 70 or 80,000, no one escaping but the city of London alone, which, it seems, was too well fortified for them to overcome. But their triumph was of short duration; for Suetonius returning with his army, engaged them in a bloody battle, and obtained a complete victory, after killing, as Tacitus says, 80,000 Britons, with the loss of only 400 Roman soldiers killed, and as many wounded. Boadicia escaped from the battle, but fearing to fall again into the

hands of the Romans, she soon after put an end to her life by poison, and the miserable people were again forced to submit to their former haughty and oppressive masters; for Catus Decianus, whose avarice and insolence had been the cause of so much bloodshed, was never by them called to any account, or subjected to any punishment, tho' he survived the fatal consequence of his crimes, by making his escape into Gaul, as soon as the insurrection began.

In this tragedy, therefore, the chief persons of the drama are, Dumnorix king of the Trinobantes, Tenantius and Ebrancus, two of his captains, Flaminius and Ænobarbus, two Roman prisoners, Boadicia, queen and leader of the Icenii, and Venusia, sister to Boadicia, and wife of Dumnorix. A Roman ambassador, and Icenian and Trinobantian soldiers. The scene is laid in the British camp before the tent of Dumnorix, and opens with the Roman ambassador's offering peace and friendship, to whom Boadicia answers thus:

May stern Andate, war's victorious  
goddeß,  
Again resign me to your impious rage,  
If e'er I blot my sufferings from remembrance;  
If e'er relenting mercy cool my vengeance,  
Till I have driv'n you to our utmost shores,  
And cast your legions on the crimson'd  
beach. [ashes,  
Your costly dwellings shall be sunk in  
Your fields be ravag'd, your aspiring bul-  
warks [shrub;  
O'erturn'd and levell'd to the meanest  
Your gasping matrons, and your childrens  
blood [sword;  
With mingled streams shall dye the British  
Your captive warriors, victims at our al-  
tars, [with death:  
Shall croud each temple's spacious round  
Else may each pow'r, to whom the Druids  
bend,  
Annul my hopes of conquest and revenge!  
Dumnorix answers in much the same  
terms, but not with such vehemence; and  
the ambassador finding peace rejected, de-  
sires to ransom the two captive Romans,  
which Boadicia refuses at any price, being  
resolved to offer them presently as victims  
to the gods, on which they are brought  
forth in chains, and Ænobarbus undaunt-  
ed, despises Boadicia's threats, and de-  
sires the ambassador to bid Suetonius  
streight  
Arrange his conquering legions in the  
field, [pent  
There teach these rash barbarians to re-  
Of their disdain, and wish for peace too  
late.

But

But Flaminius answers more softly, and pleads some merit with Boadicia, on which Venusia enters, and informs her, that her daughter prayed her to spare the prisoners, for the reason which they themselves would relate; whereupon Flaminius relates, how Ænobarbus and he had saved her daughter from being ravished in the woods by a brutal foldier. Upon this follows a very interesting scene, in which Venusia shews all the softness, pity, and compassion belonging to the fair sex, Boadicia the ungovernable passion of a proud and revengeful woman, and Dumnorix the merciful and grateful temper of a brave foldier, which prevails with him to save his prisoners from Boadicia's revengeful purpose, whether she will or no, whereupon she threatens revenge even against Dumnorix himself. And the first act, after a tender dialogue between Dumnorix and Venusia, ends with orders to prepare for battle, and with Dumnorix's prayer to the gods, and a short speech to his foldiers.

## A C T. II.

Opens with a dialogue between Ænobarbus and Flaminius, in which their respective characters are further displayed, and the latter acquaints the former with the mutual love between him and Emmeline, Boadicia's daughter, whom they had saved from the brutal lust of the foldier; and that she had just been to offer to assist them in making their escape. Then Boadicia enters, and while the two captives stand unperceived at a distance, she in a soliloquy discovers her design to prevent the Icenians from engaging till after the Trinobantians should be defeated, and Dumnorix, perhaps, killed. Then (says she) will I rush exulting in my car,  
Like fierce Andatè, on the weary'd foe,  
Lead, rout and slaughter, thro' a tide of gore—  
Impel my clotted wheels, redeem the day,  
And from the mouth of danger snatch the conquest,  
Crown my revenge with glory.

Venusia then enters, and in a dialogue between them endeavours in vain to soften her sister's resentment; for upon her exit, Boadicia breaks out again in the following vindictive soliloquy,  
Stern pow'r of war, my patroness and guide,  
To thee each captive Roman I devote.  
Come then, vindictive goddess, in thy terrours;  
O'erwhelm with wrath his sacrilegious Who would defraud thy altars: O confound  
His ranks, his steeds, his chariots, and thy favour.

To me, thy martial votaries, confine,  
In sex like thee, and glowing with thy fires.

And the act ends with another dialogue between the two captives, and their seeing Emmeline coming to assist them in making their escape.

## A C T. III.

Opens with the two captives being reduced to the despair of escaping, by finding themselves surrounded with an Icenian guard, but rejoicing at seeing the Britons defeated and flying, and Flaminius still entertaining some hopes of being able to accomplish their escape. Then follows an upbraiding dialogue between Dumnorix and Boadicia, and Venusia still endeavouring to reconcile them; and the act ends with the following soliloquy of Dumnorix.

Have I been guilty? answer me, my heart,  
Who now wouldst burst my agonizing  
Hath Dumnorix been guilty? wilt thou, Britain,

To me impute the horrors of this day?  
Perhaps, a Roman's policy had yielded,  
And to a colleague's cruelty and pride  
Had sacrific'd humanity and justice;  
I did not so, and Albion is destroy'd.  
Yet, O be witness, all ye gen'rous spirits,  
So lately breathing in those heaps of death,  
That in this day's extremity and peril  
Your Dumnorix was mindful of his charge;  
My shiver'd javelin, my divided shield,  
And blunted sword, be witness for your master,

You were not idle in that dreadful hour:  
Nor ev'n amid the carnage pil'd around me,  
Wilt I relinquish my pursuit of hope—  
Hope may forsake me—For myself I fear not—

But my Venusia—Ha! prepare, my soul—  
There is thy struggle, on her tender mind  
To graft thy firmness, which can welcome death,  
And hold it gain, when liberty is lost.

## A C T. IV.

Opens with another soliloquy of Dumnorix, and then a most moving scene between him and Venusia, wherein, without naming it, he endeavours to reconcile her to death rather than slavery, and she testifies her only care for him, and her two children, whose safety, he tells her, he had provided for. Upon her retiring Dumnorix breaks out into another moving soliloquy; but is interrupted by his two captains, Ebrancus and Tenantius, whom he had sent to impart to Boadicia his resolution to retreat in the night, which, they say, she had approved of, and

and told them to observe, that her Icenians were all then in arms, and ready to advance, whereupon he sends some of his soldiers to reconnoitre the passages by which they were to retreat. And the act ends with his giving instructions to Tenantius to depart immediately by a private road to his palace, and to fly with his two sons to the Caledonian woods, whose preservation and education he recommends to his future care.

## ACT. V.

Opens with a beautiful soliloquy of Venusia's, and after a short dialogue between her husband and her, Ebrancus enters, who tells them, that upon his going again to the Icenian camp, he found that Boadicia was gone with her whole army, they did not know where, but had enjoined her daughters to wait her pleasure at her tent; and then enters an Icenian carrying a bowl, who tells them, that Boadicia was gone to surprize the Roman camp at that dead hour of night, and then adds as follows :

Before she march'd, to me this secret charge,

In words like these, she gave. " Observe

" When I have pass'd the camp's extreme verge

" Back to my daughters and Venusia

" Tell them, I go our fortune to restore,

" If unsuccessful never to return.

" Should that stern doom attend me, bid

" them take

" The last, best gift, which dying I can

" That of my blood no part may prove

" dishonour'd.

" The Trinobantian, of his Roman friends

" So well deserving, may accept their

" grace."

This said, with wild emotion in her breast,

Her visage black'ning with despair and

horror,

She straight committed to my trembling

Two fatal bowls, which flow with poi-

son'd streams.

I have accomplish'd half my horrid task

With Boadicia's daughters.

On which Dumnorix says,

Frantick woman !

Who hopes with fury and despair to match

The vigilance and conduct of Suetonius.

Then enters a second Icenian wounded,

who informs them of the defeat of the

Icenians, by which they were bereft of

all hopes, but that of making their

escape through the forest, and even this

they were presently deprived of, as well

as of the hopes of the future safety

of their children, by the return of Te-

nantius, who tells them of his being in-

tercepted and made prisoner by the Ro-

mans, that he was received in a fierce and haughty manner by one of the Roman leaders, but more gently by another, who shewed an earnest zeal for the safety of Dumnorix, and that he was come unarmed and desired a conference with him, to which he consents by the intercession of Venusia, for the sake of their children.

In the mean time Ebrancus enters, who informs him that Boadicia, instead of finding the Romans asleep as she expected, found them all embattled, by which means her army was repulsed and all destroyed, but no one could tell what was become of her. Then enters the Roman leader, now discovered to be Flaminius, who endeavours to persuade Dumnorix and Venusia to surrender, but as he could not promise them their freedom, they bravely reject the offer, and only desire that he would let Tenantius go to take care of their children, which he joyfully assents to ; whereupon they both, in the most tender manner, recommend their children to Tenantius, after which follow some scenes between Dumnorix and Venusia that are most pathetically worked up, in the last of which he gives her the bowl, and she drinks it off ; and after uttering these her last words,

Cease to grieve—

No pain molests me—every thought is calm—

Support my drowsy burthen to that

Where death—serenely smiles,

she is carried off just expiring into the

tent.

Upon this Flaminius enters, and was

beginning to persuade Dumnorix still to

live, but is interrupted by him thus :

E What, when Venusia is no more ?

And upon Flaminius's saying, No more !

he adds as follows :

No ; and be further lesson'd by a Briton,

Who since his union with the best of wo-

men

Hath never known an interval from love,

And at this solemn pause yet melts in

fondness :

While death's black curtain shrouds my

Of dearer value doth my soul esteem her,

Then should those eyes rekindle into lus-

tre,

And ev'ry charm revive with double

Of winning beauty, if alone to shine

Amid the gloom of bondage.

Whereupon Flaminius, like a true Ro-

man friend, leaves him ; and after a short

soliloquy, he retires into his tent, and

falls upon his sword ; after which Aeno-

barbus enters, and the last scene is be-

tween him and Flaminius as follows :



ÆNOBARBUS.

To Boadicia's quarter I advanc'd  
At thy request, who since her last defeat,  
Blind with despair and disappointed fury,  
Fled to her tent; expiring there I found  
her [son:  
With one ill-fated daughter, both by poi-  
Nor had the friendly Emmeline escap'd,  
But by the swift prevention of my hand.  
Dost thou not thank me, whose suggestion  
prompted  
Our quick return to seize the secret pass?  
Thou gav'st me freedom; love and fame  
repay thee.

FLAMINIUS.

If thou could add, that Dumnorix sur-  
viv'd?

ÆNOBARBUS, looking into the Tent.

Thou seest, the gods have otherwise de-  
creed.

Forbear to mingle vain regret with con-  
He hath done nobly. Fair befall his urn.  
Death is his triumph, which a captive life  
Had forfeited to Rome, with all the praise,  
Now from the virtuous to his ashes due.

FLAMINIUS.

Then art thou fall'n at last, thou mighty  
tow'r,

And more than Roman edifice of glory?  
See too Venus, pale in death's embrace,  
Presents her faded beauties. Lovely ruin!  
Of ev'ry grace and virtue once the seat,  
The last kind office from my hand receive,  
Which shall unite thee to thy husband's  
side,

And to one grave your mingling reliques  
There soon a hallow'd monument shall  
rise.

Insculptur'd laurel with the myrtle twin'd,  
The well-wrought stone adorning, shall  
proclaim

His gen'rous valour and thy faithful love.

*A concise Account of Mrs. ELIZABETH  
ROWE. With her EFFIGY.*

SHE was born at Ilchester, Sept. 11,  
1674, being the eldest daughter of  
Mr. Walter Singer, who was imprisoned  
there for non-conformity in the reign of  
K. Charles II. She had an early inclina-  
tion to painting and musick, which she  
made part of her amusement till her death;  
but her prevailing propensity was to poe-  
try so nearly allied to the two former.  
This was the most favourite employment  
of her youth, and is her most distinguished  
excellence. Even her prose has all the  
charms of verse without the fetters, the  
same fire and elevation, the same rich-  
ness of imagery, bold figures and flowing  
diction.

In the year 1696, the 22d. of her age,  
a collection of her poems on various sub-

jects was published. Her paraphrase on  
the 38th chapter of Job was written at  
the request of bishop Kenn. Her only  
tutor in the French and Italian tongues  
was the Hon. Mr. Thynne, son to the  
lord visc. Weymouth, and father to the  
countess of Hertford. He had the plea-  
sure to see that in a few months she could  
read Tasso's Jerusalem with ease. Her shi-  
ning merit and the charms of her person and  
conversation had gained her many admirers,  
and among others the celebrated Mr. Prior  
made his addresses to her: But Mr. Tho-  
mas Rowe, a very ingenious and learned  
gentleman, and a poet of no inconsider-  
able rank, was the person destined to be  
the consort of our excellent poetess. He  
was born at London in 1687, the eldest  
son of the Rev. Mr. Rowe, and was  
married to Miss Singer in 1710. But  
this happy union was of but short  
duration, for being attacked with a  
consumption, he died at Hampstead,  
in 1715, when he was but in the  
28th year of his age. The exquisite grief  
and affliction which his amiable wife felt  
for the loss of so excellent a husband is  
not to be expressed. She wrote a beautiful  
elegy on his death, which concludes thus:  
For thee all thoughts of pleasure I forego,  
For thee my tears shall never cease to flow;  
For thee at once I from the world retire,  
To feed in silent shades a hopeless fire.  
My bosom all thy image shall retain;  
The full impression there shall still remain,  
As thou hast taught my constant heart to  
prove

The noblest height and elegance of love;  
That sacred passion I to thee confine,  
My spotless faith shall be for ever t ine.

Our authoress accordingly indulged her  
unconquerable inclination to solitude, by  
retiring to Froome in Somersetshire, near  
which place the greatest part of her estate  
lay. She determined to spend the remainder  
of her life in absolute retirement; yet upon  
some few occasions she thought it her duty  
to violate this resolution: For she was  
prevailed upon by the Hon. Mrs. Thynne  
to pass some months with her at London,  
after the death of her daughter the lady  
Brooke; and by the countess of Hertford  
to do the same, after the death of her  
mother Mrs. Thynne: But even on these  
occasions she never quitted her retreat  
without sincere regret, and always re-  
turned to it again as soon as she could  
with decency. In it is reces she composed  
the most celebrated of her works, in 20  
letters from the dead to the living. She  
enjoyed a good state of health during the  
greatest part of her life, and at last died  
of what was judged to be an apoplexy, on  
Feb. 26, 1736-7.

JOUR-

For the Lond. Mag.



*Printed for R Baldwin in Peter Noster Row.*



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# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 21.

*In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was Afranius Burrhus, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I** Find that the chief argument hitherto made use of against the bill now under our consideration is, that the people or the nation disapprove of it; now I must observe, that there is no term of a more uncertain and indeterminate meaning than the words people or nation, when applied to any opinion or way of thinking. When a gentleman says the people or the nation think so or so, he means, he, indeed, can mean nothing but himself, and the little circle of his own acquaintance. I do not in the least doubt the Hon. gentleman's having had such letters as he has mentioned from some of his constituents, yet we are not from thence to conclude, that the people, no not even the people of that city, are generally of such an opinion with regard to this bill. It was the opinion of the writers of those letters, and perhaps of the few they conversed with upon the subject: I say, perhaps; for when a gentleman begins a conversation by declaring **E** his opinion, which is often the case, most of those he converses with, will out of complaisance declare themselves of the same opinion, tho' they may possibly have never bestowed a thought upon, much less formed an opinion relating to the **F** subject.

Therefore, Sir, notwithstanding these letters, the people of that city may in general be of a very different way of thinking; and I am the more

L—3—.

February, 1754.

apt to conclude that this is really the case, because during the late holidays I made a progress into the country, and in every place I found, that the better sort of people approved highly of this bill, and were even solicitous **A** about its being passed into a law. Some of the lowest sort of people did, indeed, exclaim against it, but they were such only as are usually called the populace, a sort of polite name for the mob, and even they appeared to be against it from just such **B** another sort of superstition, as made the vulgar in many places exclaim against that most necessary and useful law for introducing the new stile, and made them obstinately persist, even this last year, in not keeping their Christmas according to that stile, which they called parliament Christmas. **C** Now, when that law was a passing, if some high-church country curates had wrote to their representatives in this house, that the people generally disapproved of the bill, that it would create a schism in our **D** church between old Christmas and new Christmas, and that it would raise such disputes, and meet with such opposition, as might endanger the publick tranquillity, I believe, such remonstrances would have had the very same foundation with the letters which the Hon. gentleman has received: That is to say, they would have been founded upon the opinion of the authors, and of most of those they conversed with; but I cannot think that this house would have shewn such regard to them, as to reject the bill, or even to put it off to another session.

With regard to our proceedings in this house, Sir, I hope we shall never allow ourselves to be directed by the superstitions, the conceits, or the clamours, of the mobbish part of

H

our

our people: The opinion of men of good sense and impartial judgment we ought always to have a regard to; but if any such are against this bill, it is not on account of any thing contained in the bill, but on account of a suspicion they have been made to entertain, that something else is intended, and that the bill is designed as a foundation for some new tax, or some new method of taxation. This, Sir, is their true reason for their being against the bill, and the only way for convincing them that there is no foundation for their suspicion, is to pass the bill into a law; for whatever industry has been used to create and propagate such jealousies and fears, they will all subside in a year or two after the law has taken effect; because by that time every one will see, that no secret scheme was reserved *in petto*, nor any thing originally intended but what was expressed in the bill; and my regard for the Hon. gentlemen who brought it in, makes me the more sanguine for its being passed this session, that those who are now in an error, with regard to their conduct, may the sooner be convinced of their having been led into a mistake.

There are so many advantages, Sir, both of a publick and private nature, that must result from this bill, if passed into a law, and duly carried into execution, that I am persuaded no man of good sense, and any tolerable degree of publick spirit, can be against it, unless, as I have said, he be misled by an unjust suspicion of some hidden design; and if the Hon. gentleman's correspondents be such, in a very few years after the passing of the bill, they will thank him for not following their advice, consequently he has no occasion to be alarmed at any thing they have wrote; and if they be men of such a selfish way of thinking as to oppose what so evidently tends to the publick good, only because it may possibly sometime here-

after put them to a little trouble and expence, I am sure, that as a member of this house he ought not to shew any regard to what they may either say or write in relation to any bill depending in this house. Therefore, I hope, he will, upon a second consideration, concur with me, and, I believe, with a great majority of the house, in giving his vote for passing this bill into a law.

L. Pinarius stood up next, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHETHER or no the majority of this house, thin as it is, will be for passing this bill into a law, is what I shall not take upon me so much as to surmise either the one way or the other; because I have so little skill in physiognomy, that I never could judge of mens opinions from their faces, but in my opinion, the bill in its present form is such a one as ought not to have been brought into the house. I say this, Sir, because in the bringing in of bills care should always be taken not to tack things together in any one bill, which in their own nature have no manner of connection. This I take to be an established rule in our method of proceeding, and the reasonableness of it is very evident, because by a contrary practice gentlemen may often be brought into a dilemma, and thereby laid under a necessity to reject what they like, on account of what they do not like, or to consent to what they disapprove, for the sake of obtaining what they desire to have established; which is my very case with regard to the bill now under our consideration. That part of it which appoints a regular register to be kept of all births and funerals, and likewise that part which relates to the poor, I highly approve of,

T—P—.

of, and should be glad to have both established by proper laws; for even these two regulations ought not, I think, to be tacked together in the same bill; but what relation, for God's sake! has the annual numbering of the people to either of these. Surely, a regulation which will require such repeated and endless trouble and expence ought to have been laid before the house in a bill by itself, and if it had, whatever might have been its fate in this house, I am persuaded, it would have met with the disapprobation, and even the contempt of a great majority of all ranks and conditions of men without doors.

Not to mention, Sir, the trouble and loss of time, which all future overseers, and all future ministers, churchwardens and vestries, of every parish, will be yearly put to by this numbering scheme, let us make a gross computation of the expence: It is reckoned, I think, that there are about 11,000 parishes in Great-Britain, therefore at first view it must appear, that this scheme will cost the nation 11,000l. a year, which must be paid out of the poor's rates in each parish; and considering how grievously most of the parishes in England are already taxed for maintaining their poor, I think, we should not subject them to this now expence, for the sake of a mere speculative curiosity; for were the number of the people in Great-Britain, and their annual increase or decrease, as exactly known, and as regularly kept, as the number of men in a regiment, I cannot suggest to myself any use it could be of to the publick, or to any private man in the kingdom. But this certain expence which every parish is by this bill to be put to, is not the only expence that will attend the execution of this numbering scheme; for there are very few parishes in England where the overseers must not be at a much greater expence than the sum which by this bill is to be allowed them by the

parish; and as a tradesman's time is his money, we must reckon their loss of time as an additional expence, because in almost all our parishes the overseers of the poor are tradesmen or farmers; so that at a moderate computation we may reckon that this numbering scheme alone will cost the people of this nation at least 25,000l. yearly, and I confess, I have too quick a sense of the burdens they already groan under, to think of subjecting them to this new burden, light as it may seem to be to some gentlemen, merely for the sake of satisfying my curiosity, or the curiosity of any gentleman in the kingdom, even supposing that we could have by the method proposed an exact annual account of the whole number of people in this island, and of the particular number in each respective parish, and all properly distinguished into the several classes mentioned in the bill.

But this, I am sure, Sir, we cannot have by the bill as it now stands; for besides the difficulties that have been already mentioned, none of which have been removed by any thing yet said in favour of the bill, there are others that now occur to me, and many more may appear when it comes to the execution. In the first place, the time for numbering the people is appointed to be about the end of June and beginning of July; and I must observe, that during that whole time, there are multitudes of Irish in this kingdom, who come over to assist in the hay and corn harvest, and return to Ireland as soon as the harvest is over. If these should be all numbered, you will make the number of your people much larger than it is; but this I shall grant, we are in no danger of, for such people, even while they are here, cannot be said to be resident or dwelling in any house in this kingdom, as they generally lie in barns, and dress their victuals, when they have any to dress, in the fields, or at



the next alehouse. Therefore, our account will not probably be increased by the including of these people; but as there are great numbers of our own people who at that time of the year are employed in the same business, and live in the same way, they must for the same reason be left out of your account; for as they neither are at that time, nor have been for many days before, at the usual place of their residence, they cannot be there numbered, and if they were to be numbered at the place where they are then at work, it will be impossible to distinguish who are British, and who are Irish, so that you must either include all the Irish in your account, or leave out great numbers of your own people, and how the overseers can have an account of either I do not know, for a farmer never knows how many haymakers he has in his barn, and perhaps none of them he has there, are at that time in his service.

A difficulty of the same kind, Sir, will occur with respect to most of the day-labourers in every branch of business within our cities and great towns: Few of them live at the house of the master they work with, and still fewer have houses of their own. They are generally inmates, and if married, both the husband and wife are often out at their daily labour. Many of them live in houses that are let out into separate tenements where one family knows little or nothing of the other, and most of them are abroad the whole day, and the doors of their apartments are locked up. How shall the overseers take an account of the number of the persons dwelling in such a house? Where are any such day-labourers to be numbered? At the house where they reside, or at the house of the master with whom they work? At the latter they cannot be numbered, because they cannot be said to reside or dwell there; at the former they cannot be numbered, because they are

never there in the day-time, nor any one there who can say they have resided in that house for the last 12 hours preceding. Sir, I have often heard lawyers complain of their being at a loss to find out our meaning to some of the laws we make; but if this bill, as it now stands, should be passed into a law, I believe no lawyer in England will be able to resolve all the doubts that will naturally arise: How then shall an ignorant country overseer resolve them? How shall they determine, when they may depart from the express words of the law, in order to follow the intention or the spirit of it? Yet this they must often do, or otherwise their accounts must be full of blunders.

With regard to all those, Sir, who have houses in town and houses in the country, and likewise with regard to all travellers, it has been shewn, that they may chance to be twice numbered or not at all; and the only answer that has been made, or indeed that can be made to this is, that the overseers must ask people whether they have been numbered at any other place. But does the law oblige people to answer this question truly, or does it punish them if they answer wrong? Or, when an ignorant country overseer finds a whole family at their house in the country, can it be imagined, that he will think himself impowered to depart from the express words of the law, and omit putting them down in his account, because they tell him they have been already numbered at their house in town? What our overseers may do in such a case I do not know, but really as to myself, I should be very shy of taking so much liberty with the express words of an act of parliament. And besides all this, as the case was at first put, it may so happen that no overseer shall have an opportunity of asking any such question; and consequently the gentleman and his family,

family, or the traveller, must be entirely omitted in every account that is to be taken. From all which, I think, it is evident, that however ingenious the method proposed by this bill for taking an account of the number of people may be, we can A from thence expect no exact account; and if from the accounts that are to be thus taken and transmitted, our gentlemen of speculation and curiosity are only to guess at the real number of people in this kingdom, they may in a few years make as B good a guess from the registers of births and funerals, were they once regularly established, and exactly kept, which they may be without much trouble or expence, and without alarming the people.

I say, alarming the people, Sir; C for whatever the noble lord may say, wherever he may have travelled, or with whomsoever he may have conversed, the people are alarmed: I will go further, I will say they have good reason to be alarmed. They do not understand the curious speculations of political arithmetick, much D less can they comprehend the uses that may be made of it; and they cannot think it possible, that the legislature would pass a new law, and a law too that will be attended with so much trouble and expence, without E so much as a prospect of any advantage to ensue, therefore they judge that this new law must be designed as a foundation for some new tax, or for increasing the burden of some of those we have already. As F am acquainted with the Hon. gentlemen who are the chief promoters of this bill, I know that they have no such design at present, but even they must allow, that some future minister may take advantage of this law, and may erect a new tax, or a new method of taxation, upon the foundation G they have laid; for when our ministers have come to the knowledge of the true number of the people of Great Britain, according

to the classes mentioned in the bill, as well as of those receiving alms from their respective parishes, they may easily and certainly compute what a poll-tax would amount to; and if it be true, that the number of people in Great-Britain, besides those receiving alms, amounts now to ten millions, such a tax at a shilling a head one with another, which is the least we can reckon, as people always pay according to their rank and condition in life, would amount to 500,000*l.* annually, a most delicate morsel for an enterprising minister, and therefore the next foreign project we enter into, such a tax may probably be not only imposed, but made a fund for borrowing a large sum of money, and thereby rendered perpetual.

Thus, Sir, the people without doors have some reason to be afraid of what may be the design of this bill, and even many within as well as without have reason to be apprehensive of the use that may be made of it; for after our ministers have been fully informed of the large sums paid by each respective parish to the poor, they may make it an argument for introducing a new assessment with respect to the land tax, in which they will be supported by the whole moneyed interest, now by E our misfortunes become so considerable in this nation, and also by the landed gentlemen in several counties, who think themselves higher rated than their neighbours; tho' neither the one nor the other can have any F just reason for promoting a new assessment; because our moneyed men should consider, that our landed gentlemen pay at least their proportion to every other tax, and those who now complain of their being over-rated to the land tax, should G consider, that all parts of the kingdom do not enjoy equal advantages, and that therefore they neither can nor ought to pay equally towards the land tax.

I do not mention these things, Sir, with a design to raise any jealousies or fears either without doors or within. I know that our ministers have now as little reason to apprehend, as any man can have to expect, that a spirit of opposition can be raised or propagated among the people. There was a time when many groundless jealousies and fears were propagated, and a spirit thereby raised by some gentlemen, who have since made a frank confession, and taken shame to themselves: In this last part of their conduct they may perhaps be in the right; but the people have thereby found themselves so much disappointed, that they think they can put no trust in any man's professions, nor expect any redress from parliament. This has so much sunk their spirit, that they seem to be entirely regardless of what is done in parliament, which, I am sorry to say, is ominous to our constitution; for if they should once begin to despair of ever getting any relief from parliament, without the consent of the administration for the time being, I am afraid, they will begin to hold parliaments in contempt; and this would render it easy for any future sovereign to lay them entirely aside, which some one will certainly do, unless our parliament, like the senate of Rome, should become nothing but an engine for carrying into execution the most oppressive measures of the prince upon the throne, and for giving his most arbitrary edicts the colour and form of law.

However, Sir, as our elections are not all as yet under the direction of the minister for the time being, and as a new general election may very soon come on, I would advise some gentlemen to be cautious of consenting to a law, which is suspected by the people without doors to be designed as a foundation for some new tax, or new method of taxation; for tho' no general spirit can now be raised among the people, yet a

particular spirit of personal resentment may still operate strongly in some of our counties or populous cities, and may at least increase the expence, if not defeat the success of some candidates at the next general election.

This, Sir, should make several gentlemen willing to have some longer time to consider of a law, which is to be attended with so much trouble and expence to the people without doors, even if there were no particular objection to the dress in which it now appears; but these, I think, are innumerable. Some of them have been already mentioned, and all the answer that has been made to them is, that our wise and learned overseers of the poor, and justices of the peace, are to correct the errors and omissions of the legislature, which is giving them a greater power than has ever yet been assumed by our judges in Westminster-hall; otherwise why have we upon our statute books so many laws for explaining and amending former laws? I have already observed, that what relates to the keeping and transmitting an account of the poor, and of the sums raised in each respective parish for their support, and what relates to the keeping and transmitting a register of all births and funerals, ought not to have been tacked together in the same bill, for I am sure, they have no manner of connection; and if it should be thought necessary to have marriages of any kind registered, which I am not as yet convinced of, it should certainly be regulated in a bill by itself alone. Then with regard to births, your appointing the names of the father and mother to be registered as far as the same can be known, may be very inconvenient for the fathers of some bastards, and even sometimes for the mothers; and likewise for the parents of children begot in lawful wedlock, whilst they find it necessary to conceal their marriage; there-



therefore, I think, you should make this part of your bill conditional, by appointing the names of the father and mother to be registered, *if* the same be *publicly* known.

Thus, Sir, it appears that this bill, even in its present complicated form, A stands in need of many amendments; and therefore, I hope, the Hon. gentlemen will agree to have it put off till next session, when proper and distinct bills may be brought in for all the purposes intended by this bill, and gentlemen will then have an opportunity to approve of what they like, without being under a necessity of consenting to the passing of what they do not like into a law.

*Upon this Cn. Genucius stood up and spoke in Substance as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

WHETHER the Hon. gentleman who spoke last was here when this bill was first moved for, I do not know, but if he was, I am surprised to hear him call it a matter of mere speculation, as the many great and necessary uses it may serve for were then so fully opened. As to those purposes which will be effectually answered by an annual account of the poor, and by a regular and exact register of all births, deaths, and marriages, I think, I need not repeat them, as this part of the bill seems to be approved of, even by those who have spoke against it, and who have levelled their whole artillery against that part alone, which requires an account to be yearly taken of the number of people in each parish. This, it is said, can answer no purpose but that of an insignificant and vain curiosity, as if it were of no consequence for the legislature to know when to encourage, and when to discourage or restrain the people of this island, or of some particular parts of it, from going to settle in our *American* colonies.

G—G—.

Do gentlemen think, that it can be of no use to this society, or indeed to any society, to know when the number of its people increases or decreases; and when the latter appears to be the case, to inquire into the cause of it, and to endeavour to apply a proper remedy? Such a knowledge, I should think, would have been very necessary for us, at the time we undertook to establish a new colony in Nova Scotia; for if the number of our people had then appeared to be upon the wane, I should have thought it an improper time for us to engage in any such undertaking, unless we had resolved to carry it on by means of foreign protestants, and such of our own people as had never been accustomed to any sort of labour. We know, Sir, that Spain, which in the time of the Romans was so vastly full of people, has, within these last two or three centuries been almost dispeopled, by too much encouraging their people to remove to their settlements in America; and therefore, however useful such settlements may be to this kingdom, this should be a warning to us not to allow them to dispeople their mother country. Even here at home do not we know, that both manufactures and the number of people have of late years decreased in some parts of the kingdom? Would it not be of advantage to us to know, whether this affects the whole, or if it be only a removal from one part of the island to another? And in Scotland we know that there are some particular parts of the Highlands where the people are generally disaffected, and from whence the Scottish regiments in the French service are chiefly recruited; would it not be of advantage to us to know the exact number of the people in those parts, in order to take proper methods for giving them such encouragement and employment at home, as may prevent their being under any necessity to go abroad?

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Thus, Sir, it must appear, that an authentick knowledge of the number of our people, and of their annual increase or decrease, will be extremely convenient at all times for many useful purposes, and in the case of a long war, it will be absolutely necessary; for the usual method of raising recruits for our army would not then be sufficient: We should be forced to have recourse to that of obliging each parish to furnish a certain number; and we could not do this with any sort of equality, without knowing the number of young unmarried men in each parish. Likewise, in the case of a threatened invasion, our safety might depend upon our augmenting our army in the most speedy manner, and would not this of obliging each parish to furnish a certain number be the most speedy and the most effectual? And I am very certain, that no proper method can be contrived for establishing a useful national militia, without first knowing the numbers of our people, and having them distinguished into such classes as are mentioned in this bill.

I hope, Sir, I have now convinced the Hon. gentleman, that there is a great deal more than mere speculation even in this numbering scheme; and as to the objection that it will be impossible, from the method proposed, to know the exact number of our people, because of the numbers that must be either twice numbered or not at all, we must do in this case as we do in all others, we must trust to the discretion and the diligence of the officers that are to be employed in carrying the scheme into execution. As the whole business of numbering is to be completed in ten days, it cannot be supposed that many will be twice numbered without any remark, and such as may happen to be so, will probably be compensated by those who happen not to be numbered at all, which will be sufficient; for the utmost ex-

actness is not absolutely necessary, and a few years will bring our knowledge of the whole number to a very great nicety, which never can be acquired from the register of births and deaths, were it to be exactly kept for many ages; because the very ground-work of all calculations from thence, is founded upon a supposition, that such a certain proportion of those that are alive die every year. In some foreign parts where the number of people and the number of deaths were exactly known, it has been found, that about a thirtieth part die every year; but no such supposition can be made in this country, because the number of people either in the whole island, or in any particular part, has never been authentically taken; and in order to make the supposition with any tolerable certainty, it would be necessary to have an exact number of the people, and of the births, and deaths, for several years, in several parishes, and in several parts of the island.

But this of numbering the people has, it seems, no connection with the account of births and deaths, and therefore ought not to have been put into the same bill. I am really surprised, Sir, to hear any gentleman say so: Suppose a merchant should resolve to keep an account of the increase or decrease of his estate, as every merchant does or ought to do, and is by them usually called their account of profit and loss, would it not be ridiculous in him to begin such an account without first stating an account of his estate? Would it not be equally ridiculous in him not to bring this account to a balance, at least once a year? Can it then be said, that the taking an account of the number of our people had no connection with the account of births and deaths? Or that an account of marriages, which is the legal way of increasing or supplying our estate, has no connection with either? These three

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accounts, Sir, are so far from having no connection, that unless we have periodically an account taken of the total number of our people, the other two will signify nothing, because we can never bring our account of profit and loss to a balance, as great numbers of our people are yearly going abroad to settle in our American colonies, and some are yearly returning or coming from thence to settle in this kingdom; and, I believe, we have yearly a pretty numerous supply from Ireland; therefore, unless we have some periodical account of the total number of our people, an account of births and deaths would really be nothing but a matter of mere speculation, and would be of very little use even for that purpose, as no supposition can be with any certainty made of the proportion of people that die yearly in this island.

As to the opinion of the people without doors, Sir, I shall always have a great regard for it, and should be very distrustful of my own, if I found it differed from that which appeared to be the opinion of the people in general; but this is not the case at present; for I do not believe there is a man in the kingdom against any part of this bill, unless it be such as have been influenced by the jealousies and fears that have been most industriously propagated upon this occasion, and which are, I am sure, as groundless as any that were ever propagated upon any occasion. What occasion the Hon. gentleman alludes to I am quite ignorant of, and so can have no concern in; but if any such were ever propagated, I am glad to hear that the authors have taken shame to themselves, which, I hope, will always be the fate of those who propagate groundless jealousies and fears of the measures of the government, or the proceedings of the legislature, especially of those who have propagated any jealousies or fears with

February, 1754.

respect to the bill now under our consideration; for there never was, nor can be less ground for any such. Can any gentleman think, that if there were the most distant design of imposing a poll-tax, or introducing a new assessment, there would be the least necessity for knowing the number of the people, or the amount of the poor's rates in every parish, and for having this knowledge in the most publick and authentick manner? We have had several poll-taxes within these last fifty or sixty years; and as the circumstances of the nation or people cannot have much altered within that time, a calculation may from thence be made how much such a tax would produce, with much greater certainty, and upon a much more solid foundation, than could be made from knowing the number of the people, without any knowledge of their respective ranks and conditions in life, as such a tax would be a most grievous and unequal one, unless it were proportioned to every person's circumstances; and as this is hardly possible, I believe, it was the principal reason for laying that method of taxation aside. This bill therefore, if passed into a law, can no way contribute towards resuming such a method of raising money; and as to the amount of the poor's rates in every parish, an authentick account of it would, I am persuaded, be one of the strongest arguments that could be made use of against a new assessment, or any augmentation of the land-tax.

It is from hence evident, Sir, that no jealousies or fears can with any sort of ground be propagated from any thing that can be now designed, or hereafter founded upon the bill now before us, especially upon that part of it which relates to the legislature's having an authentick account of the number of our people, and of their annual increase or decrease, which, as I have shewn, may

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serve for many useful purposes. And as to its having any effect upon the next general election, if it has any, I believe, it will be a good one in favour of those who have appeared as advocates for the bill; because the people will by that time be convinced, that they have employed their thoughts for the publick good, and have promoted a law, which if duly executed, will be of the greatest use to society. But I must observe, that the next general election will probably be over, before that part of the bill which relates to the numbering of the people begins to take effect.

To conclude, Sir, with the objection which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to make against registering the names of the parents of bastard children, or of children born in concealed wedlock, I do not think that either of these cases deserves much the attention of the legislature. But if they did, there is no necessity for altering the words of the bill on that account; for such children, if the parents have any prudence, are always put into the custody or keeping of nurses, who know nothing of the father or mother; and tho' they must take care to get the child's birth and name registered, they are not obliged by the words of the bill, as they now stand, to declare the name either of the father or mother. However, Sir, I shall not take upon me to say, that the bill is so perfect as to require no alteration or amendment; but if any such should afterwards appear to be absolutely necessary, we shall best understand how to make them, after we have begun to see the bill carried into execution; and as I approve of the general scope of the bill, and can at present see no necessity for any alteration, I shall be for its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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From the WORLD, Feb. 7.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

I HARDLY know a more unfortunate circumstance which can happen to a young man than that of being too handsome: It is a thousand to one that in the course of his education he loses the very dignity of his sex and nature. During his infancy, his father himself will be too apt to be pleased with the delicacy of his features; his mother will be in raptures with them; and every silly woman who visits in the family, will continually lament that master was not a girl, for "what a fine creature

would he have made!" If he goes to school, he will be perpetually teiz'd by the nick-name of Miss Molly; and, if he has not great resolution, be obliged to become the most mischievous imp of the whole fraternity, merely to avoid the harder imputations of fear and effeminacy. When he mixes amongst men, the imperfections of his education will still stick close to him; the bar itself will hardly cure him of sheepishness, or the cockade defend him from the appearance of cowardice. His very excellencies (if he has them) will seem virtues out of nature; they will be the wisdom of a Cornelia, or the heroism of a Sophonisba. Nay, were we to see him mount a breach, I am afraid that instead of those noble eulogies which should properly attend a hero in such circumstances, we should only cry out with Mrs. Clerimont in the play, "O the brave pretty creature!"

Such are the calamities which almost necessarily attend a male beauty; and so pernicious sometimes are its consequences, that I have more than once been tempted to wish some method could be found out which might extirpate it entirely. What statesmen, what generals, what prelates may we have lost, merely by the misfortune of a fine complexion? It is with concern that I frequently look round me in publick assemblies, and see such numbers of well-drest youths, who might really have been of use to themselves, and to mankind, had their parents taken the Indian method of marking their faces to distinguish their quality. As it is, their unlucky persons have led them astray into pertness and affectation, under a notion of politeness; and what ought to have been sense and judgment, is at best but a genteel taste in trifles. Thoughtless man! how blind is he to futurity! Little do these flutterers think, while their summers are dancing away in dangling to Ranelagh with lady Biddy and lady Fanny, that the cold uncomfortable winters of their life must at last terminate in prattling scandal, and playing at quadrille with lady Bridget, and lady Frances!

—————Their way of life

Is fallen into the fear, the yellow leaf:  
And that, which should accompany old  
age, [friends,  
As honour, love, obedience, troops of  
They must not look to have.

Surely, Mr. Fitz-Adam, the preventing such misfortunes might very well become your care, if not that of the legislature. Every body knows that there was a time,

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even in a Roman army, when "aim at their faces" was as dreadful a sound, and attended with as fatal consequences, as "keep your fire" was on a late glorious occasion. Now, tho' I would by no means insinuate that a beau must be a coward; nay, tho' the world has furnished us with many examples of very finical men who were very great heroes; yet as it might perhaps be better, even in time of peace, that men should not attend so intirely to their persons, I would endeavour to strike at the root of the evil. I would propose therefore, with regard to our male children, that we should follow the original Circassian manner, and "aim at their faces." A general practice of this kind might be extremely useful to the state: The literary world would, I am sure, be the better for it; for what mother could be averse to having her sons taught to read, when perhaps the eye-lashes were gone, and the eyes themselves no longer worth preserving? Considerations of this sort will, I hope, induce some projector by profession to undertake the affair, and draw up, what may properly enough be stiled, "a scheme for raising men for the service of the publick."

I must however do justice to the fair youths of the present age, by confessing that many of them seem conscious of their imperfections; and, as far as their own judgments can direct them, take pains to appear manly. But, alas! the methods they pursue, rather aggravate the calamity. Their drinking and raking, only makes them look like old maids. Their swearing is almost as shocking as it would be in the other sex. Their chewing tobacco not only offends, but makes us apprehensive at the same time that the poor things will be sick. When they talk to common women as they pass them in the Mall, they seem as much out of character as Mrs. Woffington in Sir Harry Wildair, making love to Angelica. In short, every part of their conduct is extremely unnatural. Whereas if they would only spend half the pains in acquiring a little knowledge, and practising a little decency, we might perhaps be brought to endure them; at least, we should be less shocked with their beauty.

When I look back on what I have written, I am a little afraid that my zeal for the publick may have hurried me too far; for as we are taught to pity natural defects, we ought to be tender of blaming the errors they occasion. But what shall we say to another set of animals, whom nature certainly designed for men, and made, as Mr. Pope says, *their souls*

*bullet, and their bodies buff?* When these louts of six feet high, with the shoulders of porters and the legs of chairmen, affect to *lisp, and to amble, and to nick-näme God's creatures*, surely we may laugh at such incorrigible ideots. The fair youths of a less gentle deportment, aim at least at what they imagine to be manly: But these dairy maids in breeches leave their sex behind them at their first setting out, and give up the only qualities which they could possibly be admired for.

Any one who is conversant in the world must have seen numbers of this latter sort; some of them tripping, others lolloping in their gait; and many of them so very affected, that they cannot even see with their eyes, but at most pinker thro' the lashes of them, when they would languish in publick at some mistress of theirs and the whole town's affections. Their voices too have a peculiar softness and are scarce ever raised, unless it be at the playhouse to make an appointment for the King's arms, or to dispatch an orange-wench on a message to a balcony.

In short, Mr. Fitz Adam, what with natural and acquired effeminacy, the present age seems an age of affectation. And yet (that I may not leave your readers with disagreeable ideas in their minds) notwithstanding these alarming appearances, the eye of a philosopher can still trace out something to counterbalance this amazing degeneracy. However desperate the vulgar may think our situation, we, who see the fervor of the torrid zone sweetly compensated by copious dews and everlasting breezes, and the whole system of nature admirably adjusted; we, I say, see likewise that this human defect is not left without its remedy. However delicate our *men* are become, we may still hope that the rising generation will not be totally enervated. The assured look, the exalted voice, and theatrical step of our modern females, pretty sufficiently convince us that there is something *manly* still left amongst us. So that we may reasonably conclude, tho' the male and female accomplishments may be strangely scattered and disposed of between the sexes, yet they will some how or other be jumbled together in that complicated animal, *a man and his wife*.

QUERIES relating to the late ACT for preventing Clandestine Marriages.

1. WHETHER the legislative authority can declare void and null a marriage vow, or indeed any vow, that has nothing irreligious or immoral in the performance?

2. Whether the act for preventing clandestine marriages was not more immediately calculated to gratify the ambition, vanity, and avarice of parents, (exorbitances that want rather to be checked) and for investing them with a power of making their families rich, rather than happy?

3. Whether the said act will not produce many more misfortunes in the community than it prevents?

4. Whether, by endeavouring to banish those evils, called Clandestine Marriages, (things in themselves not impious or criminal) and which in the most odious light, can be said to be only improper and infamous, we shall not give a greater inlet to vice, and make fornication and adultery more frequent than ever?

5. Whether a woman, compelled to marry a man she hates, will not, with less scruple, and frequently out of revenge, gratify her passion with one she loves? And *vice versa*?

6. Whether cuckolds, in a few years, will not be reckoned an honourable order, and be ranked amongst the great?

7. Whether fornication and adultery are not worse evils, in society, than improper and infamous marriages?

8. Whether matrimony, in this age, wants any embarrassments?

9. Whether this act will not make the modern practice of keeping women more frequent than ever?

10. Whether a clergyman solemnizing matrimony with a common licence, price 11. 1s. in any other place than a church or chapel, is really in the sight of God, or judgment of any sober, understanding man, more criminal and faulty than he that marries in any other place than a church or chapel with a special licence, that costs 12 or 14l.

11. For what reason therefore is that clergyman to be transported for marrying a couple with a licence, at the reasonable price of 11. 1s. rather than he that marries with a licence, price 14l. except that it brings more grist to the ———'s mill?

12. Whether therefore a clergyman may not commute for transportation with ——— for 14l. without any farther demands?

13. Whether this act was not calculated almost wholly to serve the purposes of the great ones, without any regard to the convenience and good of the publick in general, that in case the raking booby son of a 'squire or lord, under age, should, forsooth, marry a creature as worthless as himself; he might then, to gratify the vanity and sordidness of a father, have his marriage annulled, and be married

again to a rich heiress, for the laudable purpose of making her miserable, by being joined to a worthless fool, or abandoned debauchee?

14. Whether any of the truly worthy and valuable part of either sex ever were joined by clandestine marriages in an improper, unequal, or infamous match?

To the Reverend Dr. STEBBING.

Rev. SIR,

BY your letter to Dr. Shuckford, printed in the London Magazine for November, p. 513, I find that you in your *Boyle's Lectures* had introduced an objection of unbelievers against the credibility of the B scripture history, viz. *That God should lay so severe a penalty upon so insignificant a thing as eating the fruit of a forbidden tree*; to which your answer is—that insignificant as the thing may seem, as to the matter of it; yet as God had laid the weight of his authority upon their not eating, our first parents in transgressing the command were guilty of the highest offence—C which answer of yours Dr. Shuckford, in his *Discourse on the creation and fall of man*, calls *unaccountable ratiocination*, and says, that it *shocks him exceedingly*; for continues he,

The unbeliever will readily reply—that this command is so far from being worthy of the Deity, that it may be enquired what posterity would think even of a man who should make so trifling an injunction so peremptory and so penal.

Now, Sir, I cannot but wonder that you should take any notice of this objection of Dr. Shuckford, it being exactly the same with that you had already answered in your Boyle's lectures. For that objection says, the scripture history is incredible, because it represents God as laying so severe a penalty on so insignificant a thing as eating the fruit of a forbidden tree: And this objection says, the scripture history is incredible, because it represents God as making so trifling an injunction so peremptory and so penal. I should be glad to know the difference between these two objections. F In one, indeed, the word *insignificant* is used, in the other the word *trifling*; but between the words *insignificant* and *trifling*, the difference is, if I may so say, a mere trifle.

You are pleased in your letter to tell Dr. Shuckford, that it is difficult, and may be impossible to give an instance in common life, where a father's laying so much stress upon a trivial matter will stand with wisdom; and therefore you did not pretend to give any.

I take the liberty, Sir, to tell you, that nothing can be easier than to give an instance



stance where so much stress is laid upon a matter as *trivial* as the eating the forbidden fruit. And if you please to hear it, I will give such an instance.

But first I must observe, that the eating the forbidden fruit is not so *trivial* a matter as you seem to imagine; for it was not merely the fruit of a tree, but it was the fruit of the *tree of the knowledge of good and evil*, that our first parents were forbid to touch. By which command it seems pretty clear, that they were enjoined to rest satisfied with the state in which their Creator had placed them, and not *ambitiously* and *discontentedly* to aspire after, nor *boldly* to seize on perfections unsuitable to their nature, and belonging to beings of a superior order. This being premised, I cannot but think,

That if an honest old man, who suspected his son would prove a villain, should command him not to steal, and tell him, if he does steal an *absolute disbarison shall take place against him*; this instance would be similar to that before us; and tho' the son should accuse the father of *folly in laying so severe a penalty on so insignificant a thing as putting one's hand into a neighbour's pocket, and taking thence a little dirt*, yet I doubt not but you and all wise men would acquit him. It may be now asked why Adam may not be said to have been guilty of *theft* when he laid his hands on the fruit of the *forbidden tree of knowledge*, and that too of the worst kind, of *sacriligious theft*; and this by the by, if the fable of Prometheus be rightly interpreted by some learned moderns, was the opinion of those ancients, who feigned him to be tied to mount Caucasus, &c. for attempting to commit a rape upon Minerva.

I conclude my letter with observing, that if Dr. Shuckford and you had well considered the nature of physical action, *be* would not have urged this objection against the scripture history, nor would you have called the eating the fruit of the forbidden tree a *trivial matter*. In order therefore to put an end to, and prevent disputes of this kind, it may not be amiss to take notice, that *sin* does not consist in the *physical action*, but in the *deviation of the will from the laws of reason and religion*. Whoever therefore thinks the punishment of Adam, or of any other, too severe, because he can discover no moral turpitude in the physical action which occasioned the penalty to be inflicted, is grossly deceived, and looks for sin in a place where the nature of things forbids it to be found. An *enemy* in battle is destroyed by the same *physical action* that murders a friend.

I am, Rev. Sir, Yours, &c.

Feb. 4, 1754.

T. W.

From the INSPECTOR, No. 76.

Mr. Inspector,

WE have a neighbourhood here the most agreeable in the world; but we are in danger of having all society destroyed by a new inhabitant. I am sorry after such a charge to confess the person is of the softer sex; but certainly when a woman does take it in her head to be wrong, she will find the way to be fifty times as extravagant as a man can be for the soul of him.

All our good fellowship, all our respect for ourselves and one another, are tumbling to nothing; and I am the more vexed when I think of the contemptible antagonist to which they fall: A thousand good qualities are driven out of the country by affectation: A frivolous pretence to something above the common rank is ruining us: 'Tis making a set of plain honest people give up their real virtues, and sound sense, for very shame of possessing them. You will not need be told, it is not a person of any consideration who stands thus paramount among us: Ostentation is the vice of beggars: Two dozen of the best families in England are sinking into their houses in obscurity, at the appearance of the wife of a seller of thread and ribbands.

Mr. — died, and his house was taken by this overgrown tagger of laces. They keep on their business in town; (that is, the husband keeps it on) but the lady has no sooner got quit of her counter, than she struts a countess. The women of fashion have been accustomed to come to her shop to buy bargains; and her ladyship has copied all their airs: The curate of the parish boarded in the family; from him she has learnt hard words; and from her opposite neighbour, whose pen-sil garden furnished parsley and mary-golds for the family, she has got a taste for floriculture.

Thus finished, madam Tape has thrown herself into our peaceful neighbourhood, a common jest to the men, but a common disturber among families: She has turned the heads of two or three young girls who have become intimate with her, and she has made every woman beside ashamed to shew her face in company. The merchant's lady (for that was the character by which she distinguished herself) was visited a fortnight before the good drudge came down, to spoil the pomp of his tall spouse, by offering to supply families with lace and gartering 35 per cent. cheaper than they could buy them any where in the country.

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The good man's appearance was some damp to the parade; but the visit had been paid and the lady put a good face upon the matter. He was a poor creature that had bribed her maid, and run away with her from her guardians: She had been these half dozen years trying to polish him; but it was not in him, a Mercury could not be carved out of every log: When people had not the materials innate, it was in vain to attempt inspiring them. The man was a very good kind of man, but she desired people would have the charity to forget he belonged to her. I was one of the first that visited her; for I had a mind to see her before my daughters made themselves acquainted: I congratulated her on coming into our neighbourhood. She thanked me: She was obliged to me: But it was not the custom to know people because they happened to live near one another: She should make few acquaintance: However, she desired to make me and my family an exception.

I asked her if she did not think the winding of the river was very beautiful? She confessed there was something odd in it: She believed it might come near Mr. Hogarth's line of beauty. But she believed she should persuade Mr. Tape to be at the expence of cutting a strait channel for it, that it might seem a canal from the parlour window. I stared; but she told me, all serpentine rivers were made strait now: And as to expence, Mr. Tape never considered that, when it was for her satisfaction. She thought the hills pretty; but they did not stand in a regular semicircle; but this she fancied might be mended. As to the woods, she owned they stood prettily: But alas, Sir, says she, England is a wretched country! I should like it extremely if one could see now and then an ostrich or an elephant pop out of them.

Upon the whole, she thought it was too bleak after all: She would not have the wretch lay out too much money upon it. for she believed she should never be brought to bear it; she could never in her life endure the barbarous robustity of a country wind.

I observed with great submission, that the politest people in London got into the streets nearest the air, so that probably she was not quite unused to it. I saw she was in some confusion; but I could not guess at the occasion. I asked where her town house might stand? This increased her perplexity: Why really, Sir,—pooh—O dear—Lord bless me—I never can think of the name of the street.—I gave her time to recollect; but persisting in my question, she was obliged, after

five minutes pause, with great emotion and disorder, to pronounce the word Pudding-lane. I never had heard of such a place. In the name of wonder, madam, where can it stand?—She could not tell.—Thro' what street, madam, may you go to it? She did not know: She never saw the streets: She never went out but by flambeaux—but she knew forty noble mens equipages could very well wait about the door at a time; and the street was so wide, that the duke of what's his name's coach and six could turn about in it.

This haberdasher of small-wares, Mr. Inspector! this taker of farthings for beggars tape and incle, is in the country attended like a princess in romance; and she treats every body as slaves or fools whom she receives. She pities the poor creatures at this season who fill themselves with salary and turnips; she cannot taste any thing but cucumbers and French-beans at Christmas. If she be spoke to, it must be in publick: She will not return a curtesy unless it be in company; and her tradespeople must come twenty times for a bill of five shillings: It is the universal rule of quality. She faints if any woman speaks to her as if she wore upon an equality; and because the lady of the manor did not give her place at church, she will never come within the odious walls again.

I do not attempt to give you any idea of her language; for it is incomprehensible: And yet, so ready are people to respect what they do not understand, that no woman dares speak before her. Her gestures, which outgo all the grimace of comedy, are supposed to be politeness; and no woman moves an arm in the country way in her presence. It is to no purpose that she is ridiculous and contemptible; she has taught herself to believe she is elegant and fine; and she imposes the same absurdity on others.

This it is, Mr. Inspector, to be delicate for want of judgment: This it is to have kept company with wise men, and women of quality, without understanding or manners: Such people forget common-sense, and learn nothing but to despise those who are above them. But, Sir, is it not even more provoking, that an animal like this should disturb a rational society, than that she should be thought fine because she is ridiculous? Dear Sir, shew her her picture.

Your humble servant, R. R.

From the ADVENTURER, Feb. 12.

COMEDY, satire, and burlesque, being the three chief branches of ridicule, it is necessary for us to compare together the most admired performances of the

the ancients and moderns in these three kinds of writing, to qualify us justly to censure or commend, as the beauties or blemishes of each party may deserve.

As Aristophanes wrote to please the multitude, at a time when the licentiousness of the Athenians was boundless, his pleasantries are coarse and unpolite, his characters extravagantly forced, and distorted with unnatural deformity; he is full of the grossest obscenity, indecency, and inurbanity; and as the populace always delight to hear their superiors abused and misrepresented, he scatters the rankest calumnies on the wisest and worthiest personages of his country. His stile is unequal, occasioned by a frequent introduction of parodies on Sophocles and Euripides. It is, however, certain that he abounds in artful allusions to the state of Athens at the time when he wrote; and, perhaps, he is more valuable considered as a political satirist, than a writer of comedy.

Plautus has adulterated a rich vein of genuine wit and humour, with a mixture of the basest buffoonry. No writer seems to have been born with a more forcible or more fertile genius for comedy. He has drawn some characters with incomparable spirit: We are indebted to him for the first good miser, and for that worn-out character among the Romans, a boastful Thrafo. But his love degenerates into lewdness; and his jests are insupportably low and illiberal, and fit only for "the dregs of Romulus" to use and to hear; he has furnished examples of every species of true and false wit, even down to a quibble and a pun. Plautus lived in an age, when the Romans were but just emerging into politeness: And I cannot forbear thinking that if he had been reserved for the age of Augustus, he would have produced more perfect plays, than even the elegant disciple of Menander.

Delicacy, sweetness, and correctness, are the characteristic of Terence. His polite images are all represented in the most clear and perspicuous expression; but his characters are too general and uniform, nor are they marked with those discriminating peculiarities that distinguish one man from another: There is a tedious and disgusting sameness of incidents in his plots, which are too complicated and intricate. It may be added, that he superabounds in soliloquies; and that nothing can be more inartificial or improper, than the manner in which he hath introduced them.

To these three celebrated ancients I venture to oppose singly the matchless

Moliere, as the most consummate master of comedy that former or later ages have produced. He was not content with painting obvious and common characters, but set himself closely to examine the numberless varieties of human nature: He soon discovered every difference, however minute; and by a proper management could make it striking: His portraits, therefore, tho' they appear to be new, are yet discovered to be just. The Tartuffe and the Misanthrope are the most singular, and yet, perhaps, the most proper and perfect characters that comedy can represent; and his Miser excels that of any other nation. He seems to have hit upon the true nature of comedy; which is, to exhibit one singular and unfamiliar character, by such a series of incidents as may best contribute to shew its singularities. All the circumstances in the Misanthrope, tend to manifest the peevish and captious disgust of the hero; all the circumstances in the Tartuffe, are calculated to shew the treachery of an accomplished hypocrite. I am sorry no English writer of comedy can be produced as a rival to Moliere; altho' it must be confessed that Falstaff and Morose are, indeed, two admirable characters, excellently supported and displayed: For Shakespear has contrived all the incidents to illustrate the gluttony, lewdness, cowardice, and boastfulness of the fat old knight; and Johnson has with equal art displayed the oddity of a whimsical humourist, who could endure no kind of noise.

If we proceed to consider the satirists of antiquity, I shall not scruple to prefer Boileau and Pope to Horace and Juvenal; the arrows of whose ridicule are more sharp in proportion as they are more polished. That reformers should abound in obscenities, as is the case of the two Roman poets, is surely an impropriety of the most extraordinary kind; the courtly Horace also sometimes sinks into mean and farcical abuse; but Boileau and Pope have given to their satire the Cestus of Venus. Their ridicule is concealed and oblique; that of the Romans direct and open. The 10th satire of Boileau on women, is more bitter, and more decent and elegant, than the 6th of Juvenal on the same subject; and Pope's epistle to Mrs. Blount far excels them both, in the artfulness and delicacy with which it touches female foibles. I may add, that the imitations of Horace by Pope, and of Juvenal by Johnson, are preferable to their originals, in the appositeness of their examples, and in the poignancy of their ridicule. Above all, the Lutrin, the

Rape



Rape of the Lock, the Dispensatory, and the Dunciad, cannot be paralleled by any works that the wittiest of the ancients can boast of.

Lucian is the greatest master of burlesque among the ancients: But the travels of Gulliver, tho' indeed evidently copied from his true history, do as evidently excel it. Lucian sets out with informing his readers, that he is in jest, and intends to ridicule some of the incredible stories in Ctesias and Herodotus: This introduction surely enfeebles his satire and defeats his purpose. The true history consists only of the most wild, monstrous and miraculous persons and accidents: Gulliver has a concealed meaning, and his dwarfs and giants convey tacitly some moral or political instruction. The Charon, or the Prospect (*ἡ Περὶ Προσpects*) one of the dialogues of Lucian, has likewise given occasion to that agreeable French satire, entitled, "*Le diable Boiteux*," or "The lame devil;" which has highly improved on its original by a greater variety of characters and descriptions, lively remarks and interesting adventures. So if a parallel be drawn between Lucian and Cervantes, the ancient will still appear to disadvantage: The burlesque of Lucian principally consists in making his gods and philosophers speak and act like the meanest of the people; that of Cervantes arises from the solemn and important air with which the most idle and ridiculous actions are related; and is, therefore, much more striking and forcible. In a word, *Don Quixote* and its copy *Hudibras*, the *Splendid Shilling*, the *Adventures of Gil Blas*, the *Tale of a Tub*, and the *Rehearsal*, are pieces of humour which antiquity cannot equal, much less excel.

Theophrastus must yield to La Bruyere for his intimate knowledge of human nature; and the Athenians never produced a writer whose humour was so exquisite as that of Addison, or who ever delineated and supported a character with so much nature and true pleasantry as that of Sir Roger de Coverly.

*A new Kind of Plant or Flower lately found at the Bottom of the deep Northern Ocean near the coast of Greenland, by some supposed to be a ZOOPHYTE, or ANIMAL PLANT. (See the PLATE.) Together with a Description of this wonderful Phenomenon, extracted from the full Account thereof given by the learned Christopher Mylius, in a Letter to Dr. Albert Haller, President of the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen.*

TWO of these plants were found by Capt. Adrians, of the English Green-

land ship the *Britannia*, in his last voyage upon the whale fishery. They were drawn up with the line, as they were founding the sea, out of a clayish ground, 236 fathoms, or 472 yards deep, in the 79th degree of northern latitude, about 90 English miles from Greenland\*.

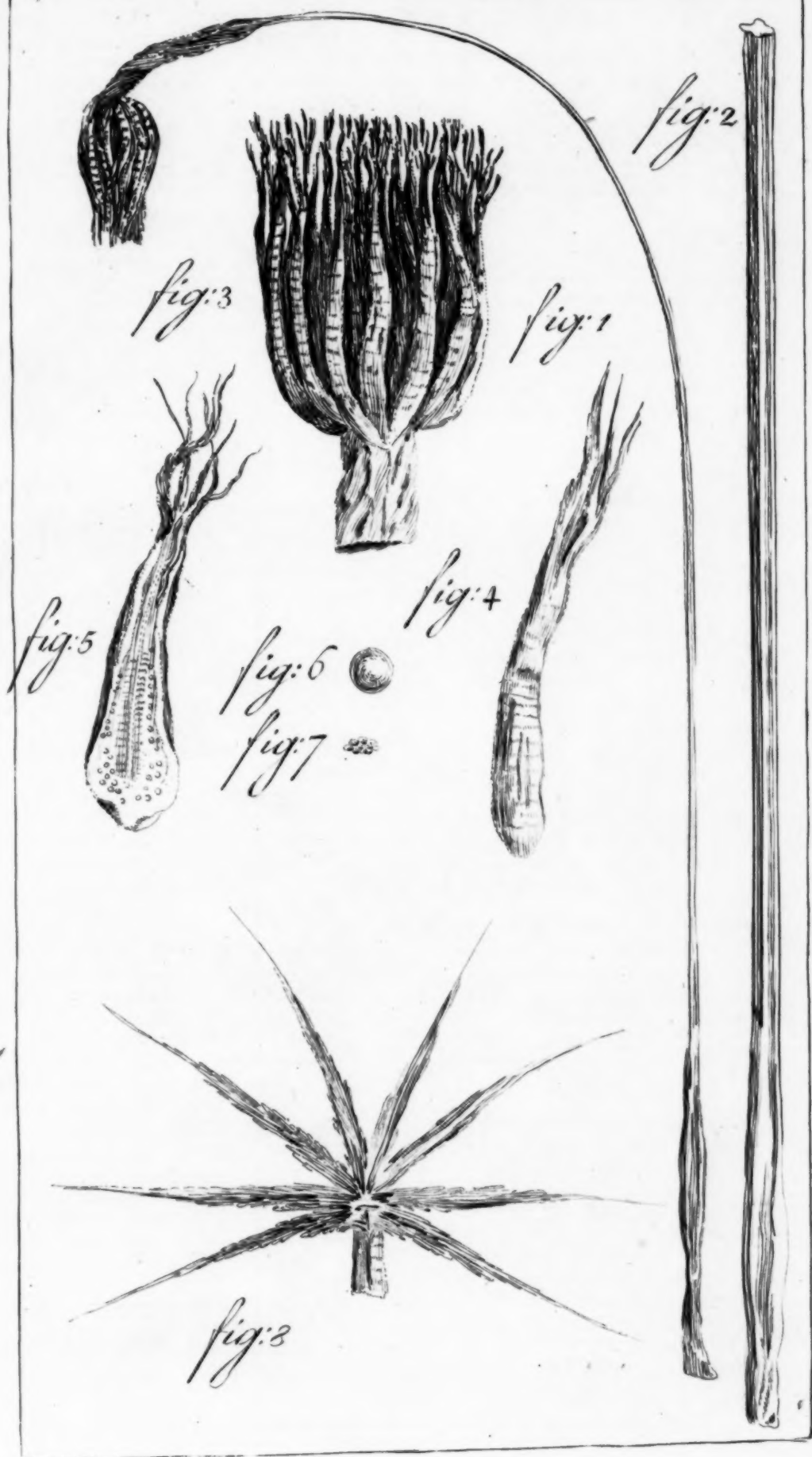
A The plant has a long bare stalk, without any leaves, on the top of which, where the stalk bends a little sideways, grows out a flower. Fig. 1. represents the whole plant in miniature. Its natural size, stalk and flower together, is four feet and an half; the flower alone is two inches and an half high, and measures about its middle one inch and a quarter round; at the top it is a little more close. On account of the notches lengthways and across, I discovered, at the first sight of it, some likeness to those petrified bodies we call encrinos, or lilly-stones, which are supposed to be some kind of sea-stars petrified: But the tops of the flower being fibrous, had so much the less any appearance of this petrification. The stalk, a little below its middle, is one line and an half thick, but grows gradually downwards to the lower extremity as thick again; and, gradually towards the upper end, more than once as thin. It looks thicker about two inches and an half underneath the flower; but this is only as it were a bladder, to the inside of which the stalk adheres, and is lost downwards in the superficies of the stalk. About half a foot from the lower end the stalk is a little thicker than lower down. Quite below, at the farthest end, it grows again a little thicker, where it terminates compleatly; by which one may plainly see that nothing was broke or torn off.

E The stalk is square throughout, with a notch on every side. It is white within, and of a substance like to wood, with long filaments, and nearly as hard as ivory, cover'd by a tender skin, of a pale yellow colour. At the lower end, before-mentioned, it is of a yellowish brown upwards, and of a deep yellow colour downwards. The skin of this part of the stalk is thick and tough, through which one may feel the continuation of the solid stalk within it. It is still moist, and very pliable. From whence, as also from other circumstances already mentioned, I conjecture, that the lower part of the stalk, half a foot in length, stuck in the clay, and is to be taken for the root of the plant, if this may be called a root.

At the time this plant was taken out of the sea, the stalk was of a high yellow colour, and not so hard as it turned afterwards, but pliable; and the stalk

\* We suppose the author means that part of Greenland, commonly called Spitzberg.

The New ZOOPHYTE or Animal Plant .



THE HISTORY OF THE



of the other plant is all turned cockle-wise.

In order to examine the flower more exactly, and to restore it to its natural form, as much as possible, I put it for a couple of hours in water : For the captain could give no farther account of it, but that, when taken out of the sea, it was more opened, and of a yellow colour, which, as I got it quite dry, was turned to a deep brown. When I took it out of the water it was more opened, and as big again as before ; in short, it appeared then as represented by Fig. 2. The adhering piece of the above-mentioned bladder-like and pale yellow skin was turned something cockle-wise, and the colour of the flower between yellow and brown. It was composed of thirty pieces, of the shape of a cone, but not so regular, which I can neither call leaves of a flower, nor stamens. These pieces were all grown together at the bottom, and some deep notches running obliquely together, gave the lower parts of them the appearance of a flower-pot, or chalice, (Fig. 2.) very like the above-mentioned lilly-stones. The upper ends of them terminated into some cheves, not very regular.

The outer ones of these oblong pieces had loosened themselves in the water ; the rest I could easily get asunder, except five of the inner ones, which seemed at first grown together, but were at last, by the use of a penknife, likewise got asunder without being hurt. The outer ones are the largest, towards the middle they are lesser and lesser.

The back of every one of these pieces is something convex, but the inside a little hollow, because it rests on the back of another, when the flower is crumpled up, or not quite opened, as here. Along the back, which is convex, run for the most three unregular notches, transversed by a multitude of notches, not so regular as those upon the lilly stones. On the inside two notches are observed all along.

The substance of these pieces is like a thick and tough skin, easily to be torn when wet. The smaller sort of these pieces towards the middle were tenderer, softer, and of a lighter colour.

*The Kinds, Season of Sowing and Culture, of Seeds of Roots. (See p. 27.)*

**O** N I O N, the kinds, Portugal, white Spanish, Strasburg, English, red Spanish, silver-skin, Welsh. Onions are sown in March for roots to use in the winter season, or they may be sown till May on a rich light ground ; in about a month after they are up they should be hoed two or three inches apart, and must

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afterwards be kept clean from weeds, and may be thinned to use in small sallads five or six inches apart ; they are sown in August for young onions to stand the winter to use in small sallads in the spring ; the Welsh onion is sown in August to stand the winter, their blades will die away in October, and spring up again for use in the spring.

Leek, or London leek, is sown in the spring as onions, and in July transplanted out in rows, a foot asunder, and six inches apart.

Carrots, or orange carrots, are sown in March to have them large, on a deep, sandy, fresh soil, and open ground ; after they are up they must be hoed at different times five or six inches apart, and kept clean from weeds : You may sow them under warm exposures in January and February, or on a gentle hot bed ; and they may be sown till May : They are sown in August to stand the winter for young carrots in the spring.

Parsnips, or large parsnips, are sown in the spring, as carrots, and hoed out eight or ten inches apart.

Turnips, early white, green round, red round, long tankered, yellow, French. Turnips are sown in March or April, to come in for use in May or June, and they may be sown all the summer months on a moist soil ; the field crops are sown about July, or they may be sown in August ; when the plants have got three or four leaves they should be hoed out 6 or 8 inches apart, and in about a month after a foot apart, or more, if designed for feeding : One pound of good seed will sow an acre of land, but two pounds are commonly allowed.

Radish, short top, scarlet, black Spanish, white turnip. Radishes are sown in January and February in warm exposed places, or on gentle hot beds, and cover them with mats as the season requires ; they are sown in March on more open ground in a deep, light soil, and may be sown in more shady places, as the season advances ; after they are up they should be hoed three or four inches apart ; they are sown again in August, and in the autumn months under warm hedges or walls, to come in before the spring sowings : The Spanish or turnip radish is sown in March, and should be hoed out five or six inches apart ; they are sown in August for winter use, and in September or October to stand the winter for spring use.

Parsley, Hamburg, or large rooted, is sown in February, March, or April, on beds or drills ; when the plants are up they should be hoed out five or six

K

inches

inches apart; the roots are boiled and eat as carrots, or with fish.

Beet, red, white chard, common. Beets are sown in March or April, on a deep, light soil, and should be hoed out about a foot apart; the red beet is generally boiled in the winter season as parsnips, or used to garnish dishes; the large ribs of the chard beet are commonly used for stewing, &c.

Skirret, or sifarum, is sown in March, April and May, for a succession, on a rich, moist soil, and should be thinned or hoed as carrots, five or six inches apart; when the leaves decay they are taken up for use as wanted; the late sowings will continue good till March.

Scorzonera, or vipers grass, and falsafy, or goats beard, are sown in March, April and May, in a fresh light soil, in shallow drills about a foot asunder; after they are up, they should be thinned, five or six inches apart; when the leaves begin to decay they may be taken up for use as wanted; the latter sowings will continue good till March. The young shoots of falsafy are cut in the spring, and boiled as asparagus.

Shallot, bulbous root; garlick, cloved root, and rocambole heads, are planted in September or March, in a light sandy soil, about five or six inches apart; in July, when the leaves begin to decay, they are taken up and dried for use.

*To these we shall add the following Articles.*

**C**HARDOONS are sown in March or April, in a light rich earth; the first sowing will be fit to transplant in May into rows, a foot distance, and seven or eight inches apart, and about the end of June they may be planted out for good, four foot apart; and about the latter end of August the plants will be fit to tie up in a dry day, with hay or straw-bands, and earthed up round to blanch, as they advance in height. The first plantings will begin to be fit for use in September, and the latter plantings will continue for use till spring.

Artichokes are commonly raised from slips, planted in March or April, in a rich, moist soil, trenched with rotten dung in an open situation, in rows four or five foot asunder, and two foot apart in the rows; when the heads are fit for use the stalks are cut close to the ground; and about November the plants should be earthed up, by trenching the ground on each side into a ridge, and may be covered in hard weather with litter. About March or April the plants should be dressed, and the ground levelled, leaving two or three of the clearest and most promising

shoots on each stock for crop, and the clearest slips that are taken off may be planted as above.

Asparagus is sown in February or March, in good rich earth; and in March or April following they will be fit to plant out, either for a natural crop, or to train up for forcing in hot beds. The natural crops are planted in a fresh sandy soil, trenched with rotten horse-dung; when the ground is levelled, throw out a trench by a line on one side, about six inches deep, and lay in the plants against the back of the trench, about two foot apart, spreading their roots, and cover the beds two or three inches thick with earth.

Then cut another trench a foot distance, and plant the whole in the same manner, leaving about two foot between every four rows for an alley; when the ground is planted and levelled, it may be sown with a thin crop of onions, and must be kept clean from weeds all the summer, and in October, when the haulm is decayed, it should be cut off, and the alleys dug up to earth the beds about five inches thick; and it is proper to bury some rotten dung in the alleys, to dress the beds every year in the same manner; and in March every year, the beds must be carefully forked over and raked level: The third spring after planting you may begin to cut, when the beds are about four or five inches above ground, and with good management will continue many years.

If you raise them for hot beds, plant them at one year old in a moist rich soil, about eight inches apart; the second and third years after planting, they will be ready to take up for forcing in hot beds made pretty strong, about three foot thick, with new stable-dung, that has been thrown on a heap a week or more to ferment; the beds must be covered with earth six inches thick; then, against a ridge made at one end, begin to lay in your plants, without trimming or cutting the fibres, as close as possible, and between every row lay a little ridge of fine earth, and proceed in the same manner till the bed is planted; then cover the bed two inches thick with earth, and incompass the bed with a straw-band, and in about a week, or as the bed is in the temper, put on the frames and glasses, and lay on three inches thick of fresh earth over the beds, and give them air and add fresh heat to the bed as it requires. These beds may be made from November till March, which will last till the natural grass comes in.

*A Pamphlet having been lately published, intitled, An Essay on the many Advantages accruing to the Community from the*

the superior Neatness, Conveniencies, Decorations, and Embellishments of great and capital Cities, particularly applied to the City and Suburbs of London, &c. *we think ourselves obliged to give some Extracts from it, not only from the Title of our Magazine, but because the Author appears to be a Gentleman of a true publick Spirit, and a good Judge of what is hurtful, or may be useful or ornamental to this great City, which by its Deliverty to the River Thames might easily be made and kept as clean as any City in the World.*

**T**HE benefits which, he shews, would arise from his scheme are, 1. Reputation. 2. An additional demand for many things. 3. An increase of manufacturers, &c. 4. An increase of commerce, navigation and plantations. 5. An increase of national revenue. 6. An increase of rents of houses and lands. 7. A decrease of the poor-rate.

For obtaining these benefits he proposes a removal of all nuisances, inconveniencies and inelegances, and an addition of decorations, in a judicious and masterly taste.

The nuisances he particularly mentions are, 1. Nastiness in several places. 2. Rubbish left in the streets; and cellar-doors, cellar-windows, and stone-steps, projecting into the foot-paths. 3. Broke-pavements. 4. Ruinous houses. 5. Sheds against churches, or standing in the streets. 6. Rebuilt houses advancing into the streets. 7. The driving of live bullocks along the streets. 8. The multitude of useless dogs, many of which run mad about the streets. 9. Beggars and vagrants. 10. The open immorality and impiety of the lower people.

He then mentions several inconveniencies and inelegances, with methods for removing them, and proposes several ornaments; but, says he, beyond all the regulations and decorations hitherto treated of, none can compare with the last that I shall mention, either for the conveniency, ornament, or substantial advantage it would be of to the city of London, separately considered.

It is what many well-wishers to the city (by way of retaliation, or rather of self-preservation) begin to think no less than an absolute necessity of erecting a new additional stone-bridge cross the Thames, somewhere within the liberty of the city. And every consideration whatever directs us to the only proper place in the whole city for it, viz. at the mouth of Fleet ditch; which, when arched over for that purpose, will make a more open, spacious, and commodious way to and from such new bridge, than either of the present bridges can boast of; or in-

deed, than any part of the city or suburbs can equal.

I shall, as briefly as is possible, enumerate some of the benefits of such a bridge.

1. In point of grandeur and ornament, nothing can equal such a structure, erected in so advantageous a situation. It would be near upon, though not quite in, the mid-way between the other two bridges; whereby uniformity would be joined to beauty and magnificence. And without detracting from Westminster-bridge, this may undoubtedly be made to exceed it, as much in beauty and ornament, as it would in all the other following respects.

2. With regard to conveniency and accommodation, such a passage cross the river, from the very center of the great contiguity, would very much accommodate the greatest part of the town; and whenever this comes to be built, it will then only be the extreme west and east ends of the town, for which the present two bridges will be more commodious.

Our proposed bridge will bring carriages and passengers, by the way of Gravel-lane, in Southwark, directly (and by a shorter course than from either of the other two bridges) into and from the very middle of St. George's-fields; wherein fine roads are already made, for a passage to the counties south of the Thames; from which counties, to this side of the Thames, it would be well situate for the great North-west, Irish and Northern roads, through spacious streets, already well supplied with inns, livery-stables, and all other conveniencies.

3. With respect to the peculiar advantages which such a bridge would bring to the city of London, separately considered.

It ought here previously to be considered, that at present the city has the justest grounds for being alarmed at the schemes already laid, and laying, for new and magnificent streets, new inns, stage-coaches, livery-stables, and trades of all kinds, in the neighbourhood of Westminster-bridge.

And it is of the last importance for the city of London seriously to reflect, that when those schemes, which are now little more than embryos, shall come to perfect maturity, it will then be too late to hope for bringing back those advantages into the city, which may now be effected by this proposed bridge, if very speedily resolved on.

For the central situation of it would necessarily draw thither most of the heavy carriages, as well as travellers, from Westminster-bridge; which then would have little more left than what it has gained,

K 2                      either



either from the ferries above it, or from the bridges of Fulham and Kingston; and I may add also, from the many supernumerary passengers (if I may so term them) going for mere pleasure over it, who but for that amusement would not cross the river at all.

Thus, by the happy situation of our proposed bridge, one part of the city of London, and also of the borough of Southwark, will recover and preserve what Westminster is gradually taking, and will farther continue to take, from another part of each of them.

It may also well merit the city's consideration, that, as hereby there would be three bridges \* leading to so many fine and much frequented roads, it must needs happen, sooner or later, that St. George's fields will gradually be built up into streets; which will not only render the whole contiguity, on that side of the river, more compact and uniform, but will necessarily increase the value of the city's estate in and near those fields.

Moreover, the proposed bridge may, and very probably will, hereafter prove an eminent benefit to both London and Southwark, in a case that may happen sooner than, perhaps, is generally imagined. For if London bridge be, as many think, much decayed, after standing 500 years. Any great alteration in it, either from a discovered defect in any part of it, or from a scheme, much mentioned of late, of lessening the number of its too low and narrow arches, may require it to be shut up for a considerable time. On which supposition, the great usefulness of our now proposed bridge will appear obvious to every one.

In every light, therefore, it is evident, that the city of London will be greatly benefited by such a bridge; the expence whereof (too) I have good ground to conclude, will be considerably less than was that of Westminster; not only by reason that ours will be about 100 foot shorter than it, and that some oversights in the other may be well avoided in ours; but likewise, because the passages wanted (on each side the river) will be fewer, much shorter, and less chargeable.

Then he states and answers such objections as may be made to this new bridge, or to his plan in general; and concludes with pointing out some of the inconveniences that might be easily removed, and some ornaments that might be added in the suburbs, especially in Westminster; all of which would be extremely proper, and consequently whatever use may be made of this pamphlet in the present age,

\* The city of Florence, though not near so large as our city, has no fewer than four fine stone bridges over their river: And Paris thrice as many over the Seine.

it will be of advantage to posterity, especially, if our magistrates should resolve to be vigilant and diligent in their duty; and the people should once begin to think, that neither their liberty nor property is inroached on by preventing their making such use of either as may hurt or deface their country, and that no man is injured in his property when he is obliged to part with it at a reasonable price for the use or conveniency of the publick.

*A Scene in Imitation of the ancient Greek Tragedy. Persons represented are Culinettus, and Culinetta. Chorus of Scullions. Scene a Kitchen.*

*Culinettus prologizetb.*

WITH what a grateful flavour doth the scent [sauces, Of various viands, herbs, and luscious Salute my nostrils? th'aromatick gale Whets the blunt edge of pall'd desire anew, And reawakes dormant appetite; but ah!

'Tis not in viand, herb, or luscious sauce, To sate the hunger of the mind, that preys On nobler food, on love and Culinetta.

Ah! Culinetta! what a dish art thou!

How sweetly garnish'd! the sense akes at thee;

No compound kickshaw, no titbit of Is so delicious to the taste as thou,

Thou sweetest sweetbread, thou pigs-petty-toes!

Long have I su'd, long has she scorn'd my Me and my proffer'd love with fore contempt

Has cruelly repaid. I cannot brook it.

Once more with suppliant voice, and bended knee,

Crouching to th' haughty fair-one am I If she not grant my suit, this whining strain

I will give o'er, and glut myself perforce, (Now by Coquarius' holy shade, I will)

With the delicious morsel of her—(Chorus within) soft!

What heav'nly sound is this?

*Chorus within.*

Hail cookery! sublimest art!

Sublimest cookery, hail!

*Culinettus.*

Haply th'attendants on my Culinetta, Who as they ply their stomach-stirring gear,

Beguile their toil with dulcet symphonies; Soft ye awhile, the lovely band appears.

*Enter Chorus.*

Hail cookery, sublimest art,

Sublimest cookery, hail!

Do thou thy saving aid impart,

And nature cannot fail, [prevail,

Cookery is nature's self, and cookry shall

The

The vast creation is a mighty dish  
Dress'd by an heav'nly hand;  
The sea-born sun's a well dress'd fish,  
Garnisht, like shrimps, with the refulgent  
band

Of Jove's satellites. The moon  
A cheese of whitest cream, which soon  
With sweet ambrosia temper'd fates all  
heav'n,

And soon from Jove another moon is giv'n.  
Haughty science, what art thou?  
Thy palid vot'ry watching the midnight  
taper, [in paper,

Swimming in ink, and all enwrapt in  
Is cookery's unweening vassal. Now,  
e'en very now,

Larding the soul with food of ev'ry kind, B  
To her the pudding-loving scholar is re-  
sign'd,

To beef commentators,  
To calves-head translators,

To poetry

History

Geography

Geometry

The student is consign'd,  
Well to compleat the salmagundi of the  
mind.

*Chorus to Culinettus*

Ha! who art thou, that with unman-  
ner'd rudeness [trusion

Hearkest our orgies? If thy bold in-  
Mean ought of harm, full well shalt  
thou be basted.

*Culinettus.*

Your pardon, virgins; to offend I ween'd  
not,

But I would listen till th' ear-piercing song  
Should sing me into statue-forming stone.  
Ah! mickle is the pow'r in well-tun'd  
voices. [soldier,

A well-tun'd voice, like to a well-arm'd E  
Availing strongest hold, attacks the ear,  
Still with continual pellet batt'ring it,  
Till it surrender.—But, ah! Culinetta,  
The lovely Culinetta comes.

*Enter Culinetta.*

*Culinettus.*

—Fair virgin,

Let not disdain ride sparkling in your eye; F  
But, ah! for pity listen to my suit,  
Thus beauty shall be equall'd by compassion.

*Culinetta.*

Why, Culinettus, why with vain petition  
Still wilt thou vex the temper of my soul?  
I am not for thee—fifty times I've told thee,  
I am not for thee.

*Culinettus.*

Why art thou not for me?

*Culinetta.*

The soul's not mistress of her own affections.  
I do not love thee—why, I cannot tell;

But I can tell thee this—I do not love thee.  
There is in men a strange antipathy,  
Which reason cannot count for; some there  
are [potatoes,

Who Cheshire cheese abhor, some hate  
Some the strong scent of garlick or of onion  
Fly with aversion and most strange disgust;

A These men loath these things, I loath Culi-  
*Culinettus.* [nettus,

Sith 'tis in vain to combat with aversion,  
Grant me one kiss, and then farewell for  
ever.

*Culinetta.*

A trivial boon—take it—and then depart.

*Culinettus.* (going up to her.)

Now by this melting kiss, and this, and this, B  
By these delicious hillocks of ic'd cream,  
By all the charms—

*Culinetta.*

Unhand me, thou vile ruffian,  
Baste him, my virgins, baste the saucy  
knave.

*Chorus.*

C Help, help, my sisters, your broad skim-  
mers spread,

And execute our mistress' royal mandate,  
And you, Coquaria, summon our male  
underlings,

With all their kitchen armour to our aid.

*Exit Coquaria.*

After some struggle between Culinettus and the  
Chorus—enter the male scullions with each a  
spit in his hand, who surround Culinettus.

*Culinettus.*

Mercy, sweet virgins, Culinetta, pardon,  
Pardon the crime, that was inspir'd by love;  
The dewy sweat runs trickling down my  
limbs,

And my soul shrinks with horror and dis-  
may.

*Culinetta.*

Thanks for your faith, my dearest virgins,  
thanks,

And ye my trusty ministers of vengeance,  
Sith in my power the vile assailant lies,  
I'll check my anger in its full career;  
Let him depart, but to his breech annex,  
The culinarian emblem of disgrace.

F The Chorus here tie a disbelout to Culinettus,  
after which they all surround him, and  
sing the following ode.

See! Culinetta, see,

Before you stands

With lowly mien, and out-stretcht hands,  
The wretch who durst assail the queen of  
cookery.

G

In coppers to be boil'd,

On gridirons to be broil'd,

On spits to be roasted, on forks to be  
toasted,

With ev'ry torment that inventive art,  
Can e'er supply is richly thy desert.

But

But thou whom tenderness, and all the virtues bless,

Who in thine anger dost remember pity,  
Hast only about his tail tied a clout,  
To make him derided and scorn'd thro' the city.

Oh all ye powers in highest air,  
Who look on cook'ry as your care,  
See where the trembling miscreant stands,  
With lowly mien, and out-stretcht hands:  
Strike, and strike the trembling string,  
While the full-voic'd choir shall sing  
Sweeter than Op'ra or Burletta,  
The praise of cook'ry, and of Culinetta.

*Exeunt omnes.*

*Account of some Animals in North-America.*

**T**HE carcajou is a carnivorous animal, which inhabits the coldest parts of North-America. It commonly weighs from 25 to 35 pounds. It is about two feet in length, from the end of the snout to the tail, which is about 8 inches long. Its head is very short and thick, in proportion to the rest of its body. The eyes very small. The jaws very strong and furnished with 32 sharp teeth; notwithstanding it is small, it is very strong and furious, and tho' carnivorous, it is so slow and so heavy that it crawls upon the snow rather than walks upon it. One would scarce conceive from this description, that this is a rapacious beast of prey.

As it walks it can catch no other animal than the beaver, which in its motion is as slow as itself; and that must be in summer, when the beaver is out of its cabbin; but in the winter it can only break and destroy the cabbin, and by that means surprise the beaver, which, tho' performed with great vivacity, very seldom succeeds, because the beaver, if it receives the slightest warning, has its sure retreat under the ice. However, as the beaver even in winter goes into the woods to seek for fresh provisions, which he likes better than stale, the carcajou may, and frequently does, attack him there.

The chase which is most successful to him is that of the elk and caribou, or Canada stag. The elk chuses in winter a place where grows a quantity of anagris foetida, or stinking bean trefoil, because it feeds upon it, and when the ground is covered five or six feet with snow, he makes roads in these places which he never quits unless he is pursued by the hunters. The carcajou having once observed the elk's road, climbs up into a tree near which he must pass, and from thence leaps upon him and cuts his throat in a moment. In vain does the poor elk lie down upon the ground or rub himself against the trees, for nothing will make the carcajou let go his hold, and the hunt-

ers have sometimes found pieces of his skin as large as one's hand, which have stuck to the tree against which the elk had rubbed himself, in hopes of shaking off his devouring enemy.

The caribou is a sort of stag. It is very light and runs upon the snow almost as fast as upon the ground, because his nails, which are very broad and furnished with rough hairs in their intervals, hinder him from sinking, and serve him instead of the broad shoe or raquette of the savages. When it inhabits the thick woods it makes its roads in winter like the elk, and is in the same manner attacked there by the carcajou; but when it is in open places, where it has not need of making roads, and where it goes indifferently on all sides, the carcajou, which might wait too long without success, is not accustomed to lose his time, and therefore does not chase the caribou but in thick places, so ingenious is his ardour for his prey.

**C** To the Author of the London Magazine.

S I R,

If you will please to give the following letter a place in your Magazine, you will oblige your Reader and

Humble Servant,

T. N.

To ———.

**D** Madam,

**T**HE last time I had the honour of your agreeable conversation and company you desired me to give you my sentiments in writing on the coquet; to convince you how much deference I pay to your commands, and that I study every opportunity of obliging you, I have complied with your request.

I shall lay this down as a criterion by which the coquet may be certainly known, to wit, that every young woman who is past twenty years of age and has rejected three offers, is one. You, perhaps, may think this a hard case, that your sex may not have the liberty of refusing disagreeable offers, without being stigmatized with such a character; be that as it will, I think it is certain it has such an effect, and that without exception; not even those of the best judgments and superlative accomplishments are proof against it. Ambition and the pleasure and pride your sex naturally take in being courted and admired, greatly facilitates their being coquets; and what makes their case the worse is, it grows insensibly upon them, and when they are farthest advanced in it they hate the name, and think they are quite exempt from such a character.

When



When once a train of admirers and frequent conquests have made them vain and conscious of their beauty, they strive by the most engaging behaviour to win the hearts of young men, prompted to it chiefly by the love of conquest; for they'll refuse very advantageous offers when they are in the prime of youth and beauty, rather than quit the pleasure they take in still making new conquests. Thus the happiness of a tyrant, is to conquer new countries, but the wise monarch makes himself happy by ruling well in one.

The coquets behave to our sex in general, with the utmost affability, freedom, and good nature; and when a girl of this sort finds a young man has a particular respect for her, (tho' she may have none at all for him) she'll indulge his freedoms with the greatest kindness, and seem pleased with the liberties he takes; thus he thinks he has secured her heart, and at length makes his addresses to her, but is convinced too late that she only aimed to make a conquest of him, and then cast him off.

It is the opinion of the philosophers, that the force of ambition is stronger in women after they are past one or two and twenty than love, and it is very much increased by a number of suitors and admirers: Therefore I would advise every young man that values his peace, not to make an offer to a coquet, except his settlement is grand, and his fortune vastly superior to hers; and even then, if she is under thirty years of age, it is uncertain whether he shall succeed or not. But for a man of a small fortune, tho' he be wise and virtuous, to think of having a woman of this character,

He might as well court the pale trembling Vesta,

When she beholds the holy flame expiring.

Addison.

What still heightens the ambition of the girl, is her being sought unto so much and admired, makes her friends a sort of coquets too, and they imagine the pretty goose is a swan, and therefore must have something extraordinary to match her: Thus whoever makes an offer is still rejected, and the last fool is as welcome as the former, and refused on the same account, that is, in expectation of something greater; for ambition is now become the ruling passion, and has so far perverted her judgment, that she has no relish for the sober satisfactions of common life, and her notions of marriage are refined beyond what the nature of things will admit of; however, as she imagines happiness to consist chiefly in

riches and grandeur, she resolves not to enter into the married state, unless she can meet with a man of great fortune. For, as Mr. Pope observes,

In spite of love and nature, siege they hold,

And scorn the flesh, the devil, and all but gold.

But it often happens, that these ladies by being too difficult over-stand their market, their lovers wearied by being long denied, their charms fade with advancing years, and they obliged, as a just reward for having spent their youth in tyranny and conquest, to pass the remainder of their days in peevish celibacy.

And now, madam, perhaps you may censure me for being too severe with this part of your sex; but from my knowledge of a few of them, and the observations I have made in general, I cannot believe I have exceeded the bounds of truth, or their just character. There is no man has a greater esteem, and more honourable regard for the sex than I have; and I wish there were fewer of them deserved what I have said, for many of them before they were coquets, were,

The fairest of creation, last and best

Of all God's works! but oh how fallen!

May you, madam, who are young, beautiful and fortunate, be preserved from falling on that rock on which so many of your sex have split; and give me leave to advise you, before ambition has taken possession of your heart, not to refuse a worthy man of sense and virtue whom you can love (if such an one should make an offer to you) tho' his fortune should be a few thousands less than your own.

I beg pardon for the length of my letter, and shall conclude with a piece of advice very pertinent to you, and likewise to every young man who has a mind to make an offer to a coquet.

*Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*

I am, Madam,

Your devoted and very humble servant,

T. N.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I BELIEVE no person would have ventured to have given a solution to Mr. Liquier's question in navigation in Sept. p. 415 in the manner he has done, because it was not possible by the data to be known whether the distance run by the second and third ships were parallel or not, and if they are (or his solution in Dec.

Dec. p. 568, is not right) then the question may be done by plain trigonometry, as follows:

$$AD : BD :: S. ABD : S. BAD = 22^{\circ}$$

$$27' + ABD = 67^{\circ}, 27'$$

$$180^{\circ} - 67^{\circ}, 27' = 112^{\circ}, 33' = \angle ADB$$

$$S. DAB : S. ADB :: BD : AB = 65, 35$$

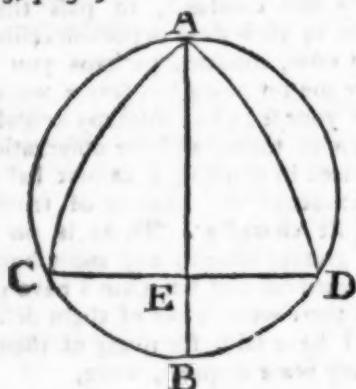
$$S. DEB : S. EBD :: BD : ED = 20, 66$$

$$S. BEC : R :: BC : EC = 39, 6$$

Yours, &c.

S. H.

Solution to Mr. JOHNSON's first Question in the London Magazine, for December, 1753, p. 569.



BY the doctrine of pendulums, the diameter of the circumscribing circle inches

will be found to be  $= 104, 126 = d$ . Put  $x =$  the abscissa AE, then by the property of the circle,  $ED = \sqrt{2dx - xx}$ , and the

$$\text{area of the parabola} = \frac{4x}{3} \sqrt{2dx - xx},$$

which by the question must be a maximum, and being put into fluxions  $3dx \cdot x - 4x^3 \cdot x = 0$ ; hence  $x = \frac{3}{4}d$ , and the required area

$$\text{inches} = 4694, 8322628.$$

Ipswich, Jan. 25, 1754. JOSEPH BIRD.

THE apartments for the Horse Guards at the entrance of St. James's Park, over-against the Banqueting-House, Whitehall, having been lately rebuilt in an elegant and grand manner, we have thought fit to present our readers with a perspective VIEW of the same, as hereto annexed.

From the WORLD, Feb. 10.

Mr. FITZ-ADAM,

YOUR letters upon the modern taste in gardening are in my judgment excellent in their kind; and so indeed are those upon architecture, as far as they go; but methinks you have not carried

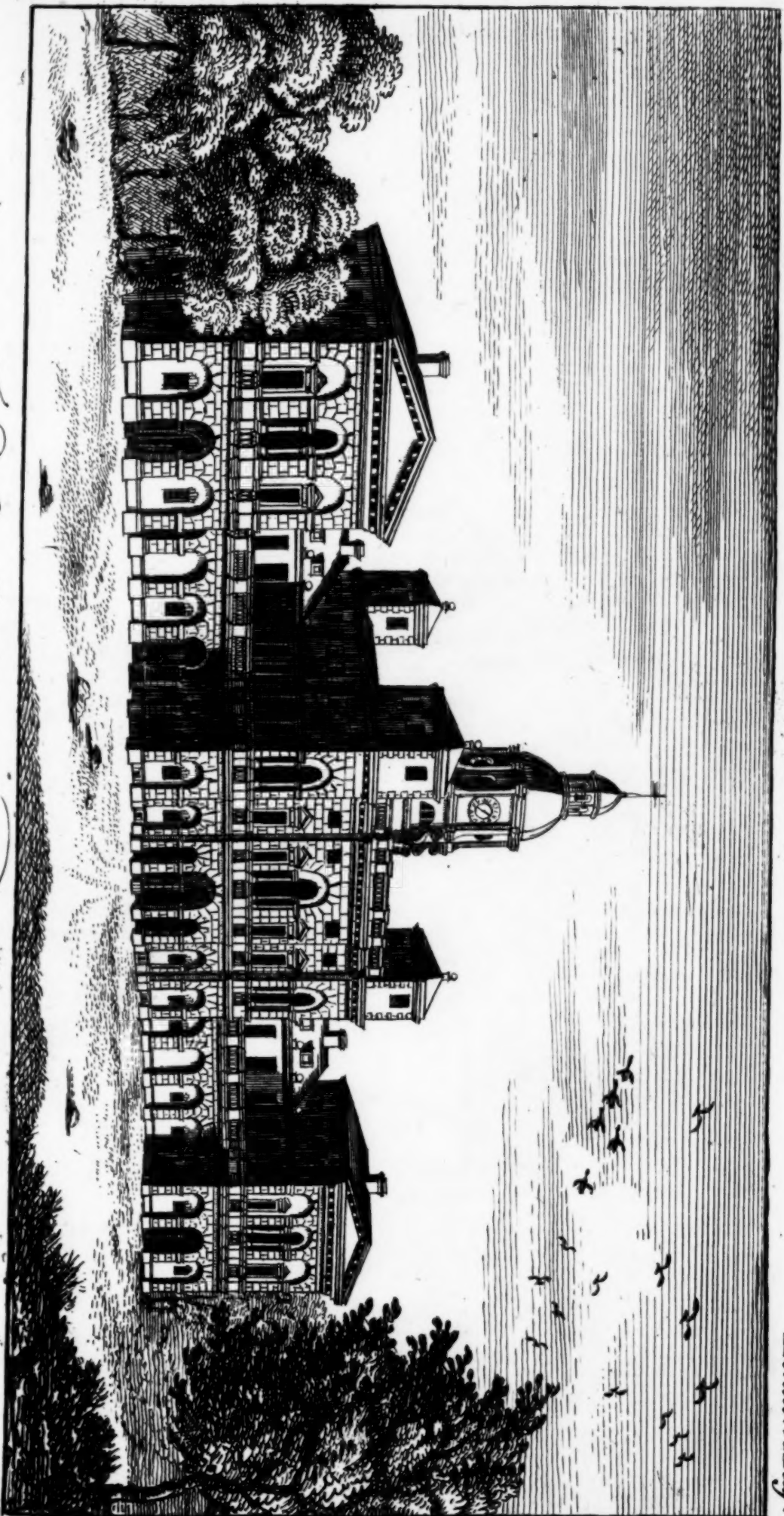
your observations quite far enough; nor have you any where remarked the injustice and ingratitude with which those worthy patriots are treated, who ruin their estates, or lay out the fortunes of their younger children on their seats and villas, to the great embellishment of this kingdom, which (if it is not already one great and compleat garden) contains at least more sumptuous country houses, parks, gardens, temples and buildings, than all the rest of Europe. If you are in danger of losing yourself on the vast dreary wastes of some comfortless heath, and are directed on your course by a friendly beacon of prodigious height, you are told that this is such a gentleman's Folly.

The munificence of a man of taste raises at an immoderate expence a column or turret in his garden, for no other purpose than the generous one of giving delight and wonder to travellers; and the ungrateful publick calls it his Folly. Nay, were her late majesty Q. Anne, of pious memory, to reign again, and so new churches to be really built, I doubt if in this dissolute age, this also might not be called her majesty's Folly.

But notwithstanding these discouragements, I am daily entertained with new beauties; and it is with great impatience that I wait the completion of a Chinese temple, now rising on the top of a very elegant villa upon the road-side near Brompton. I have often too with great satisfaction beheld a structure of this kind, on the top of a very handsome greenhouse, now in the possession of a noble foreigner at Turnham green; which, as I am informed, is matter of great curiosity to his countrymen who frequent it; nothing of this sort being to be met with in the environs of Paris, or indeed of Pekin itself, or in any country but this. A most majestick peacock, as big as the life, on the spindle of a weather-cock, adds also to its merit; which with all the beauty of the bird itself, has not its disagreeable vociferous quality; and tho' it does not foretel by its noise a change in the weather, it informs you with more certainty of the variation of the wind.

I am somewhat of an invalid; and being sensible how much exercise conduces to health, I seldom fail, when the weather does not allow me the use of my physician, a trotting horse, to take a flurry (as it is elegantly called) in a hackney coach; which affords exercise to the imagination as well as the body, and creates thinking (if I may be allowed the expression) as much as it does an appetite. The air of business in the crowds that are constantly passing; the variety of the equipages; and the new and extraordinary fights

*London May.*



*The New Buildings for the Horse Guards.*





lights that still present themselves in this great metropolis, the centre of trade, industry and invention, fill my mind with ideas, which if they do not always instruct, at least amuse me.

I take great pleasure in guessing at the ranks and professions of men by their appearance; and tho' I may now and then be mistaken, yet I am generally in the right. Once, indeed, I mistook a right reverend divine, on the other side Temple-bar, for a Jew, till the mitre on his coach convinced me of my error; as I also did a Jew, by the decorations on his chariot, for a peer of the realm. And indeed, Mr. Fitz-Adam, since the heralds office has suspended its authority, it is surprising what liberties are taken with the arms of the first families in the kingdom; inso-much that a man must have a quick eye who can distinguish between the pillars, flower pots, and other inventions of the curious painter, and the supporters of the nobility. But what most of all perplex me are the ornaments, after the Chinese manner, over the arms by way of coronet: And were not these distinctions confined solely to Europe, I should sometimes be in danger of mistaking an India director for a Mandarin.

It has not escaped your notice how much of late we are improved in architecture; not merely by the adoption of what we call Chinese, nor by the restoration of what we call Gothick; but by a happy mixture of both. From Hyde-park to Shoreditch scarce a chandler's-shop, or an oyster-stall but has its embellishments of this kind; and I have heard that there is a design against the meeting of the new parliament to fit up St. Stephen's chapel with Chinese benches and a throne; from the model of that on which that eastern monarch distributes justice to his extensive empires. It is whispered also that the portico to Covent-garden church is to give place to one of the Gothick order. But before I leave the city, let me not neglect to do justice to that excellent engineer, the great pastry-cook in St. Paul's church-yard. My good fortune conducted me thither on Twelfth day; when seeing a vast concourse of people assembled, my ruling passion, curiosity, engaged me to quit my vehicle to partake in the satisfaction so visible in all their countenances. But how shall I describe the pomp and parade of so noble an appearance? The triumph of a lord mayor's day is nothing to it, tho', if I mistake not, those brave and faithful guardians of the wealth and safety of the city, the train-bands and militia, make a most comely and warlike appearance;

February, 1754.

for not to mention the flags shining with silver and gold, troops innumerable of gingerbread both horse and foot, finer in their uniforms than the French king's household; there was not even the smallest minced pye, but for its strength and just proportion was equal at least to the *chef-d'œuvre* of a Vauban or a Cohorn. But what above all excited my praise and admiration was a citadel of an enormous magnitude, that would have appeared impregnable to a whole army of Dutchmen, had it not been for several breaches that had been made in it by some small field pieces of copper; but this indeed astonished me the less, having been told that the towns in Flanders which cost so much blood; which were so stubbornly disputed in the former war; and which fell so easily into the hands of the immortal Saxe in 1744, were chiefly obtained by an ordnance of this kind, tho' somewhat heavier in its quality.

And now, Mr. Fitz-Adam, if I was not afraid of troubling you with more observations, I should lead you again into the country. But were I to expatiate on the hermitages, and sylvan temples, formed like the earths of those instructive builders, the badgers (from whom the hint was taken) and furnished with ivy, moss, cobwebs and straw-beds, with all the elegance of primitive simplicity, contrasting the magnificent structures of our most favourite architects, I fear my letter would exceed your patience. I shall therefore defer, at least, these most important subjects, till I find how these my observations have been received.

The following very extraordinary Article is the 39th of his Majesty's Instructions, directed to the late Sir Danvers Osborn, Governor of New-York, given at the Court at Kensington, Aug. 13, 1753.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us, that great disputes and animosities have, for some time past, subsisted among the several branches of the legislature of our province of New-York: That the peace and tranquillity of the said province has been disturbed; order and government subverted; the court of justice obstructed; and our royal prerogative and authority trampled upon, and invaded in a most unwarrantable and illegal manner. And whereas the assembly of our said province, have not only refused to comply with the powers and directions which we have thought expedient to give, by our commission and instructions, to our governor of the said province, with respect to money raised for the supply and support of government; but have also, in

L

open

open violation of our said commission and instructions, assumed to themselves, in the laws which they have annually or occasionally passed, the disposal of publick money.

And whereas it likewise appears, that some of our council of our said province, not regarding the duty and allegiance they owe us, and the trust we have reposed in them, have joined and concurred with the assembly in those unwarrantable measures : We, therefore, being extremely sensible, how much all such animosities and divisions, amongst the different branches of the legislature, and the unwarrantable proceedings which have attended the same, must affect, and prove destructive of, the peace and security of our said province ; lessen and impair the due authority which, by right, belongs to us, in the government thereof ; and thereby alienate the hearts and affections of our loving subjects ; and being determined, at the same time, that we do protect our loving subjects, in the lawful enjoyment of their rights and privileges, not to permit our own authority and prerogative to be in any degree violated or unduly lessened, by any encroachments whatever : It is our express will and pleasure, and you are hereby strictly enjoined and required, forthwith, upon your arrival, to use your best endeavours, in the most prudent manner, to quiet the minds of our loving subjects, and reconcile the unhappy differences subsisting amongst them ; and having called the council and assembly of our said province together, you are to signify to them, in the strongest and most solemn manner, our high displeasure for the neglect of, and the contempt they have shewn to, our royal commission and instructions, by passing laws of so extraordinary a nature, and by such their unwarrantable proceedings : And that we do strictly charge and enjoin them for the future, to pay to our said commission and instructions due obedience ; receding from all unjustifiable encroachment upon our legal authority and prerogative, and demeaning themselves in their respective stations, with a due regard thereto, and to the peace, security, and prosperity of the province.

And whereas nothing can more effectually tend to re-establish good order and government within our said province, and promote its future peace and prosperity, than the having a permanent revenue settled by law upon a solid foundation, for defraying the necessary charges of government ; for want of which, great inconvenience and prejudice have hitherto arisen to our service, and to the affairs of our

said province : It is therefore our further will and pleasure, that you do, in the strongest manner, recommend to the assembly in our name, without delay, to consider of a proper law to be passed for this purpose, taking care that such law shall be indefinite and without limitation ; and that provision be made therein for the salary allowed by us to our captain-general and governor in chief of our said province : And likewise for competent salaries to all judges, justices and other necessary officers, and ministers of government ; and for repairing the fortifications, and erecting such new ones as the security and safety of the province may require ; for making annual presents to the Indians, and for the expence attending the same : And in general, for all such other charges of government as may be fixed or ascertained.

And it is our further will and pleasure, that all money raised for the supply and support of government, or upon emergencies for a temporary service, as aforesaid, shall be disposed of, and applied to the service for which it was granted, by warrant from you, by and with the advice and consent of the council of our said province, and no otherwise. But the assembly may, nevertheless, be permitted, from time to time, to view and examine the accounts of money disposed of by virtue of laws made by them ; which you are to signify to them as there shall be occasion.

And it is our further will and pleasure, that if any of the members of our council, or any officer holding or enjoying any places of trust or profit within our said government shall, in any manner whatever, give his or their assent to, or in any wise advise or concur with the assembly in passing any act or vote whereby our royal prerogative may be lessened or impaired ; or whereby any money shall be raised or disposed of for the publick service, contrary to, or inconsistent with, the method prescribed by these our instructions to you : You shall forthwith remove or suspend such counsellor, or other officer so offending ; giving to our commissioners of trade and plantations an immediate account thereof, in order to be laid before us.

#### *A Picturesque Character of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.*

IN the ancient nations there is a free, original touch, which is not to be found in the moderns. The expressions of the stile, and the natural manners in the antients, are like sanguine carnations. The antient manners are true flesh and blood. The scene of the antients is rural, and



and requires the height of delicacy in the colouring.

The contrasts in the antient manners are lofty and inticing to the last degree: A king practising physick and agriculture at the same time; princes busied in household affairs; the scepter of sovereignty tenderly united with the shepherd's crook.

Were I to paint antient Egypt, in front and under a vast expanse of glaring light, I would exhibit stately buildings and stupendous monuments of antiquity; and the silent imagery should not be disturbed with many figures.

The remoter part should be deeply shaded as an emblem of the profound secrecy of Egypt in religion and the sciences, with a few lights for priests and philosophers, to whom I would give simple but majestic habits, attitudes of dignity, and severe graces; a deep stillness thro' the whole, and a little variety of colours.

As to modern orientals, their principle of manners ever makes a gay scene under a clear sky. But on the other hand, I would have the contrast of the objects harsh and strong: At the feet of the Sultan's glittering throne, must lie heaps of murdered nobles; every where on the sides, and in the distances, misery and universal oppression; and at the farthest parts, the flight of desperate subjects along precipices, should strike the beholder.

It would be proper to place the priests and doctors of their religion on a stage, and their whole expression violent and forced; every part of the design must appear turgid. The women here being all slaves or prostitutes, can be allowed only vitiated or constrained graces.

Amidst the general calamity, amidst melancholy, filthy and even despicable objects, there are found some great characters, as the sages, the contemplators, the inventors of abstracted sciences; these might be placed at a distance, but indicated by the symbols of their attributes.

For the portrait of the Greeks, there must be slightly colours; the carnation brown and shining, to express their complexion and vivacity.

The figures ethereal, volatile, the drapery also thin or rather transparent, like those of the deities, as denoting the divine imagination of Homer and other Greeks.

The pencil here cannot be too easy, the Greeks having blended nature and antiquity with admirable precision; so that the design of the figures must speak this alliance of the haughty and tender.

The manner in general ought to be in the grand taste.

If the scene be laid in the country, the heroick pastoral stile is the most suitable; but I should like it better in a city, and still better at Athens than at Sparta, whose singular character was an exception to that of the Greeks. Whatever be the choice, let every thing be full of heat and bustle.

But especially let us imitate the studied physiognomies of the Grecian statues: In works of this kind, the sculptors certainly had an eye to the singular subtilty, craft, and imagination of the Grecians.

#### B Picturesque Character of the ROMANS.

WHAT a glorious view does the Roman scene afford! A Roman may, without impropriety, be painted amidst conquered nations, and the ruins of the universe. The strokes must be grand and bold, a little brown, but no affectation of embellishment. This is the stile of all the painters of the Roman school in exalted subjects; melancholy, which is ever a concomitant of magnanimity, being the character of great artists, great subjects and great souls.

The Roman figures must be large, yet not so divine as those of the Greeks, but well proportioned, with a more firm and masculine carnation. The muscles of the body and the expressions of the soul are not to be exaggerated, as those of the Greeks often require to be.

Let the design of the figures be the antique taste, yet less mixed with the tenderness of nature than a Grecian. That laboured elegance and studied nature does not correspond with the Romans. Annibal Carraccio has most admirably united the Grecian, the Roman and Florentine tastes in the Farnesian gallery: In painting their bodies, he meant at the same time to display their genius.

The portrait of a Roman, therefore, is not to be charged like that of a Grecian; he must have none of those singular attitudes, which were the common effects of enthusiasm and philosophy among the latter.

A magnanimous, spirited look, yet with simplicity; a moderate motion in the figures, an accurate agreement in all the parts, and an air of grandeur thro' the whole, characterise the Romans. Those high flown thoughts, those caprices which suit the Grecian genius, would be much misplaced here. The fancy must be judiciously heated. Taking the expression of painters in the reverse, Poussin may be said to have aimed at the Romans.

## A NEW SONG,

Sung by Mr. LOWE.

Now May has unfolded the hopes of the year, And

melts with warm wishes the hearts of the fair, Joy swells my fond

bosom and gilds black despair; And the voice of all nature breaths

soft in my ear, That May shall plead for me with Polly, That

May shall plead for me with Polly, that May shall plead for

me, shall plead for me with Polly, That May shall

plea—d, shall plead for me with Polly.

2.  
For as winter deformed the desolate  
plain, [disdain ;  
So droop'd my sick heart in the blast of  
But summer enlivens the landskip again,  
Hope dawns in my breast and repays all  
my pain,  
And May shall plead for me with Polly.

3.  
Let false faithless swains for variety rove,  
And seek for new faces, new pleasures to  
prove ;

I'll fly to my fair on the wings of pure  
love, [dove,  
And pour out my soul with the truth of the  
And May shall plead for me with Polly.

4.  
For how from such charms could my  
fancy e'er stray ? [nature she's gay,  
Tho' from prudence reserv'd, from good  
Love beams from her eye in ripe youth's  
darling ray, [bloom of sweet May,  
And health paints her cheeks with the  
And May shall plead for me with Polly.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE

### The LITTLE SWISS.



The first and second couple back to back, and the first couple cast off and turn  $\hat{=}$ , then foot it cros and turn your partner  $\hat{=}$ , hay on contrary sides  $\hat{=}$ , then off your own  $\hat{=}$ , and turn your partner in the second couples places  $\hat{=}$ .

## Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1754.

The Fall of Chloe's Piss-pot, *never before printed.* By J. PHILLIPS, *Author of The Splendid Shilling.*

O F wasteful havock, and destructive  
fate [tale :  
I sing the tragick scenes, a mournful  
Yet call no slaughtering hero to my aid,  
To strew my bloodless verse with mangled  
foes ;

A torrent spilt, but not of human gore,  
Ruin deform'd, but not of man erect.

O heaven-born muse (for muse I must  
invoke,

Or mistress fair, for fashion or for need)  
Deign to describe the memorable fall  
Of Chloe's piss-pot ; so by mortals nam'd  
The vessel was, howe'er uncouth the  
sound, [terms :

But veil'd by modest maids in gentler  
Like Rome, the mistress of the world, it  
fell,

From its own greatness only not secure,

Say first what colours stain'd its vaulted  
sides, [truth,

Left harmless bards mistake th' important  
And speak as fancy leads, or rhyme di-  
rects ; [swans,

And he that terms it white as silver  
And spotless innocence, and new-faln  
snow, [head,

That spreads its plumes on Atlas' bleaky  
Shall suffer blemish in the wrong compare.  
Another hum'rous sports and jeers its  
hue,

Earthy and coarse, of substance indigest :  
How apt are men, by devious error led,  
To wander various, wide alike from  
truth !

A sickly pale languish'd on th' inner round,  
Such as betrays the want of love sick  
maids,

Foe to the rosy cheek and coral lip,  
But flies the lusty touch of warmer man,  
And beauty reassumes its native seat.

Smooth were its sides, but from the bot-  
tom rose A



A manly head imbos'd, for hero meant,  
 No question, fam'd for arms and antique  
 stem.  
 Such honours the well-meaning vulgar pay  
 The fame of gallant men, and waste their  
 skill [hue.  
 On high hung signs, and earth of homely  
 What blushes did the virile image cost  
 The harmless maid, fearful lest so em-  
 ploy'd  
 The amorous stone should soften into life:  
 As erst Pygmalion's marble mistress  
 chang'd [sway'd.  
 Her Parian substance, by less motive  
 Without, the cæruleous dye bestrew'd  
 the urn,  
 And on the swelling surface Flora's pride  
 The lily and the gaudy tulip smil'd.  
 Fed with the briny nectar it contain'd,  
 One handle held the vessel, arch'd and  
 smooth,  
 But for its weighty office far unfit:  
 Here weakness lurk'd in comely form dis-  
 guis'd, [woe.  
 Hence the sad source and root of all our  
 Imprudent man too often trusts his fate  
 To one smooth friend, who shrinks when  
 nearly try'd.  
 The unsuspecting fair one never fail'd  
 At morn and ev'n to dew its spacious  
 womb,  
 At morn her first, at ev'n her latest act.  
 How often has it flow'd with maiden  
 streams, [found!  
 Fam'd for rare virtues, and but rarely  
 'Twas with this magick stream Diana  
 spread [brow:  
 The branchy horns on bold Acteon's  
 The well e'er since a secret power retains  
 On human foreheads antlers to convey.  
 'Twas now the heavy period fix'd by fate  
 Hasten'd apace with evil mischief fraught.  
 'Tis true, no comet stream'd, terrifick  
 blaze! [aloud;  
 Nor thunder-crack finistrous roar'd  
 Not but a crazy sound gave certain proof  
 Of hidden crack, foreboding wider  
 wounds, [fails  
 Yet 'scap'd suspicion: Foresight never  
 When unavoided ruin is decreed.  
 The feeble sun array'd with lifeless flames,  
 Inn'd at the bearded goat, and drove his  
 carr, [ven;  
 Extinguish'd half, the heavy tour of hea-  
 And winter, keen of breath, blew shiver-  
 ing cold [streams.  
 Around the globe, and hid the vol'ble  
 Some to the chimney's warm protection fly  
 And fright the sooty hearth with dreadful  
 tale  
 Of spite nocturnal, or advent'rous knight:  
 Some bid defiance to th' inclement air,  
 Fir'd with the juicy flame of old Falern.  
 Amidst a jovial crew fair Chloe quaff'd  
 With loud carouse, till fated nature crav'd

Timely relax, distent with liquid pain.  
 Alone she lifts the jourdan to her aid,  
 And strait a hideous din gan roar aloud,  
 Wave dash'd on wave, deluge on deluge  
 roll'd,  
 And curl'd the circling eddy to the brim.  
 Whole cataracts at once discharg'd fell  
 down [cascade;  
 With violent gush, and drove the deep  
 'Till weary of its load, the lab'ring urn  
 Flew from its hold, a horrid burst ensues,  
 And mangled limbs bestrew the bruised  
 floor. [heaven  
 Not louder roars the three-edg'd bolt of  
 When form'd by Vulcan, or when thrown  
 by Jove.  
 Forth from the hideous shreds a tepid sea  
 Rolls angry foam, and smoaks along the  
 plain. [pace  
 Part of the stream with slow and silent  
 Sunk unobserv'd in narrow crannies lost.  
 Part murmurs crowding at the portal  
 wide, [leads  
 Which opes the mazy way, that winding  
 To th' ancient race of earth protected  
 mice:  
 The race exiguous, uninur'd to wet,  
 Their mansions quit, and other countries  
 seek. [withstood  
 Thus fell the jourdan that had long  
 Firm and resolv'd the shock of mighty  
 waves, [hoars in vain;  
 Which lost their strength, and dash'd her  
 'Till at th' approach of one impetuous  
 tide, [doom.  
 Fate took th' occasion, and confirm'd its  
 So the fam'd Edystone, near Plymouth  
 fort, [night)  
 (Sure mark to wand'ring ships and lost at  
 Contemn'd the billows tumbling round its  
 sides, [night  
 And mock'd their sports; 'till on a fatal  
 The wind blew loud, th' enraged ocean  
 roar'd,  
 And plung'd the Pharos in the vast abyss

## AN ODE.

HAIL freedom! hail our greatest  
 good;  
 By thee all comforts greater grow;  
 Dear purchase of our fathers blood,  
 And solace dear of all our woe.  
 Long naturaliz'd to us alone,  
 Imported from no foreign lands,  
 From age to age transmitted down,  
 And shalt not perish in our hands.  
 Tho' rage, revenge and wild despair,  
 Invet'rate spleen, impetuous zeal,  
 Should all unite from us to tear  
 The blessing, they could not prevail.  
 Of no itinerants now afraid,  
 We'll spin our term of freedom out,  
 Secure of honest Christians aid,  
 Both Jews and Jacobites we'll rout.  
 Pro-

Protract, ye pow'rs ! each patriot's day,  
Their ev'nings crown with joy and rest,  
The longer from the skies they stay,  
The longer Britain will be blest.

London, Worcester.  
Jan. 29, 1754.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new  
Tragedy of PHILOCLEA, by Mr.  
Morgan, a Student of the Middle-Tem-  
ple, lately acted with great Applause at  
the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden.

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Mr. Sparks.

WHEN great ELIZA fill'd the British  
throne, [own ;  
She mark'd be matchless SIDNEY for her  
Around whose temples ev'ry laurel twin'd,  
In early youth, the glory of mankind !  
With genius, birth, wit, fortune, fame in-  
spir'd, [admir'd ;  
He plan'd this tale, which WALLER since  
In gay Arcadia let his fancy rove,  
And form'd another paradise for love :  
Where blooming still, in his immortal page,  
His PHILOCLEA charm'd thro' ev'ry age,  
Nor think the story fiction, drawn with art,  
'Tis a true hist'ry of the human heart.

Warm'd with the great idea that he drew,  
The tragick muse wou'd paint it to your view ;  
Conspicuous to the sight exalt it higher,  
And give narration, action, life and fire.

How near our bard (young candidate for  
fame)

Comes to this mark of his ambitious aim,  
To your determination we appeal,  
Who've taste to judge, and tenderness to feel.  
Yet from your kind decisions here of late,  
With modest hope we may foresee his fate ;  
For Britons, ever generous as brave,  
Will ne'er destroy, where there is room to save.

There was a time, indeed, when factious  
rage [stage ;  
Cou'd damn, with noise, the children of the  
But now our British audiences appear  
What once the learned sons of Athens were :  
And late, where Gothick uproar cou'd de-  
cide,

Now candor sits, with patience by his side.  
Ew'n justice now is partial to the stage,  
For true politeness marks this happy age.

Our author then to you dares trust his cause,  
If he has merit, sure to meet applause.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs. Bland.

I Shou'd not dare appear again before ye,  
Who judge, perhaps, too hardly of my story,  
Did not th' excuse flow ready to my tongue,  
My spouse was old, and my gallant was  
young.—

Besides, 'twere hard to forfeit reputation,  
For entertaining a mere inclination.  
In Britain, I am sure, 'tis past a doubt,  
We all are virtuous,—till we're first found  
out :

Nor have our learned doctors e'er decreed  
To take the bare intention for the deed.  
My honour then is safe, beyond denial,  
For it was never—fairly put to trial.

And yet of my gallant I'd gladly know,  
Whether he meant to keep his word, or no.  
Let each young spark suppose him in his place,  
Wou'd he have shun'd an am'rous queen's em-  
brace ?

Then, Oh ! restrain your laughter, if you can,  
To think of placing chastity in man ! —  
Where was this grave, romantick poet born ? —  
He's not an Irishman, I dare be sworn.

Then to be lock'd up in a country place,  
Where no male friend cou'd dare to shew his  
face.—

Al ! ladies ! were you serv'd so by your spouses,  
You'd soon set fire to all their country houses.

If such Arcadia was, you'll freely own,  
We have more soft retreats for love at home.  
Here 'tis enough our eyes reveal the fire,  
And the charm'd object kindles with desire.

Our smart young bloods know how to treat a  
lady,

Not like the bashful lovers of Arcadia. !

And yet our bard,—a very sober youth,  
Bid me conclude with this too serious truth ;  
There's still this moral in my breach of duty,  
That age shou'd never match with youthful  
beauty.

PROLOGUE to M. Foote's new Comedy,  
called, The KNIGHTS, now acting  
at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane :  
Written and spoke by himself.

HAPPY my muse, had she first turn'd  
her art [heart.

From humour's dangerous path, to touch the  
They, who in all the bluster of blank verse,  
The mournful tales of love and war rehearse ;  
Are sure the critics censure to escape,  
You hiss not heroes now, you only—gape.  
Nor, (strangers quite to heroes, kings, and  
queens,)

Dare you intrude your judgment on their scenes.  
A different lot the comick muse attends,  
She's oblig'd to treat you with your friends ;  
Must search the court, the forum, and the city,  
Mark out the dull, the gallant and the witty ;  
Youth's wild profusion, th' avarice of age ;  
Nay, bring the pit itself upon the stage.  
First to the bar she turns her various face ;  
Hem, my lord, I am council in this case,  
And if so be, your lordship should think fit,  
Why to be sure, my client must submit ;  
For why, because—then off she trips again,  
And to the sons of commerce shifts her scene :  
There, whilst the griping fire with moaning  
care,

Defrauds the world, himself, 't enrich his heir,  
The pious boy, his father's toil rewarding,  
For thousands throws a main at Covent-Gar-  
den.

These are the portraits we're oblig'd to show ;  
You all are judges if they are true or no :

*Here should we fail, some other shape we'll try,  
And grace our future scenes, with novelty.  
I have a plan to treat you with Burletta,  
That cannot miss your taste, Mia Spilletta.  
But should the following piece your mirth excite;  
From nature's volume, we'll persist to write.  
Your partial favour had us first proceed;  
Then spare the offender since you urg'd the deed.*

ADVICE to MENALCAS:

*Or, Rules for taking a WIFE.*

**I**F thou would'st have a comfort good  
and true, [through ?]  
To trace with thee life's circling mazes }  
Consider well what thou'rt about to do:  
For on thy present choice, of with'd-for

wife,  
Depends alone thy happiness of life.  
If she is fond of plays or publick shews;  
Or gads from house to house with busy

news;  
Or at her toilet does the minutes pass: }  
Or court her fickle beauty in a glass, }  
She is for thee, dear youth, no proper lass. }  
Tho' she be mistress of ten thousand charms,  
And brighter than the sun which all things

warms; [nets tune:  
Her voice more sweet than warbling lin-  
Her breath more fragrant than the rose of

June,  
Yet turn from her in haste thy eyes, I say: }  
O! let them never gaze on her, I pray; }  
She'll lead in chains, thy captive soul away. }  
But if, my friend, your happy fate should

be,  
To find a nymph, chaste as Penelope;  
Fair as the blushes of the saffron morn:  
Whom all the graces cherish, and adorn,  
Who studies wisdom, that she may im-

prove [love  
Her mind in virtue, and attain the  
Of mortal man; and all the powers above,  
Take her, and for that best of blessings

given; [to heaven.  
Return with joy, thy humble thanks

*On the Death of the Lady of WILLIAM  
BASTARD, Esq; of Kitley, Devon.*

**I**F all that's good, or amiable could save  
A single person from the common grave,  
We ne'er had had the present cause to

mourn,  
Nor had our tears bedew'd Aurelia's urn.  
The worthy partner of the nuptial state,  
Had claim'd exemption from the laws of

fate. [sight,  
The tender mistress still had bless'd our  
Nor good Aurelia left the realms of light.  
The friend, the neighbour, sister most

admir'd,  
Had ne'er in the full bloom of life expir'd:  
But ah! nought made the tyrant death to

spare, [prayer.  
Nor private welfare, nor the publick

PHILARETUS.

*On a Pot of Myrtle being presented to a young  
Lady.*

**T**HE myrtle shall Aspasia grace,  
Since Chloe proves unkind;  
Here is its proper resting place,  
Far from th' inconstant mind.  
'Tis cherish'd here by sense and truth,  
And asks not Venus' care,  
But verdant in perpetual youth,  
Shall ever serve my fair.  
Just emblem of my constant love,  
Oh! may it teach the maid  
Never from plighted faith to move;  
Then it shall never fade.

*To the Memory of CHARLES HOLT, Esq;  
Ob. Dec. 19, Æt. 19.*

**I**F ought can plead for these imperfect  
lines,  
And gain attention where no merit shines;  
'Tis to thy name, dear Holt, the praise is  
due, [tions you.  
That verse commands respect which men-  
At sad remembrance of a name so dear,  
Impatient flows my tributary tear.  
For thee, thy friends in direful accents

moan,  
In sisters swelling sobs, and mother's groan;  
Thy brothers too, congenial share the woe,  
With grief internal, far surpassing show.  
Just cause for grief! Such worth we sel-

dom find;  
A wit so lively with such temper join'd:  
A youth so good, so gen'rous, just and free,  
Dawn of each grace resplendent rose in thee;  
Of mind and manners eminently great,  
In age a child, in sense a man compleat.  
Oh hapless fate! How sudden snatch'd

away,  
By night obscur'd, before thy noon of day?  
Yet, doubt we not, nor question why 'tis so,  
An arm immortal gave the fatal blow.  
'Tis ours, in all the various strokes of God,  
Not to repine, but patient kiss the rod.

*Richard Washington.*

*Felicitissimi sunt Pii.*

**I**F know you wou'd the joys of life,  
Which joys alone the pious claim;  
Quite free from troubles, ills or strife?  
Why, learn you must to be the same.  
Foul vice that clogs and hurts the soul,  
Must never reign within thy breast;  
'Tis that must ne'er thy thought controul,  
If e'er like them thou wou'dst be blest.

Then tell me not of joys and bliss,  
If they are not with goodness crown'd;  
Many are apt to act amiss,  
But few for virtue are renown'd.

If sin you'd cease but to pursue,  
Or sail amid her angry flood;  
Then you will own this maxim true,  
That those are happiest that are good.

*The*



*The following lines, to put in a watch-case,  
wrote by a Gentleman.*

**C**OU'D but our tempers move like this  
machine,  
Not urg'd by passions, nor delay'd by spleen;  
And true to nature's regulating power,  
By virtuous acts distinguish every hour:  
Then health and joy wou'd follow, as they  
ought, [thought:  
The laws of motion, and the laws of  
Sweet health to pass the present moments  
o'er, [more.  
And everlasting joy, when time shall be no

*The ENQUIRY.*

**I**N vain, alas! (do lazy mortals cry)  
In vain wou'd wisdom trace the bound-  
less sky,  
Where doubled wonders upon wonders rise,  
And worlds on worlds confound our daz-  
zled eyes:

Better be still—Let nature rest, say they,  
Then err by guess and with opinion stray:  
Then tell me why your eyes were made to view  
Those orbs that glister in the fluid blue?  
Why in our sight those shining wonders roll?  
Or why to man was giv'n a thinking soul?  
May I not ask how moves the radiant sun?  
How the bright stars their pointed circuits  
run? [shine?

What warms those worlds that so remotely  
And what can temper Saturn's frozen clime?  
Who that beholds the full-orb'd moon arise,  
That cheerful empress of the nightly skies;  
Who wou'd not ask (cou'd learned sages tell)  
What kind of people on her surface dwell?  
But there we pause—Not Newton's art  
can show

A truth, perhaps, not fit for us to know.

How great the pow'r, who gave those  
worlds to roll! [the soul;  
The thought strikes inward, and confounds  
Fall down, O man—ah fall before the rod  
Of this almighty, all-creating God:

But hark from heav'n there came a  
cheering sound; [round;  
Now man revives, and smile the worlds a-  
'Tis mercy—lo a golden ray descends,  
And hope and comfort in the lustre blends.

When from the stars we turn our aking  
eyes, [rise;  
To earth we bend them where new wonders  
Where life and death the equal scale sus-  
pend,

New beings rising as the former end.  
Who not surpriz'd can trace each just  
degree

From the swift eagle to the peevish bee;  
From the fierce lion that will yield to none,  
To the weak mouse that hides her from  
the sun!

How near one species to the next is join'd,  
The due gradations please a thinking mind;  
And there are creatures which no eye can  
see,

That for a moment live and breathe like me:

February, 1754.

Whom a small fly in bulk as far exceeds,  
As yon tall cedar does the waving reeds:  
These we can reach—and may we not  
suppose [those?

There still are creatures more minute than  
Wou'd heav'n permit, and might our  
organs bear [hair:

To pierce where comets wave their blazing  
Where other suns alternate set and rise,  
And other moons light up the cheerful  
skies: [pursue,

The ravish'd soul might still her search  
Still find new wonders op'ning on her  
view:

From thence to worlds in miniature descend,  
And still press forward, but shou'd find no  
end:

Where little forests on a leaf appear,  
And drops of dew are mighty oceans there:  
These may have whales that in their waters  
play,

And wanton out their age of half a day:  
In those small groves the smaller birds may  
sing, [spring.

And share like us their winter and their  
Pluck off yon acorn from its parent bough,  
Divide that acorn in the midst—and now  
In its firm kernel a fair oak is seen,  
With spreading branches of a sprightly  
green; [rend,

From this young tree a kernel might we  
There wou'd another its small boughs ex-  
tend.

All matter lives, and shews its Maker's  
power; [flower:

There's not a seed but what contains a  
Tho' unobserv'd its secret beauty lies,  
Till we are blest with microscopick eyes.  
When for blue plumbs our longing palate  
calls

Or scarlet cherries that adorn the walls;  
With each plump fruit we swallow down  
a tree, [wou'd be }  
And so destroy whole groves that else }  
As large and perfect as those shades we see. }

Behold yon monster that unweildy lav'd  
Beneath the surface of the briny waves:  
Still as he turns, the troubled sea divides;  
And rolls in eddies from his slimy sides.

Let's huge the dolphin to the sun displays  
His scales, and in the smoother ocean plays  
Still less the herring and round mackrel  
sweep [deep

The shallow tide, nor trust the roaring  
How far by gradual numberless degrees,  
The senseless oyster is remov'd from these.

Who follows nature through her mazy  
way,

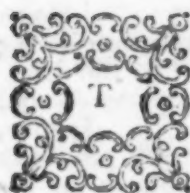
From the mute insect to the fount of day.  
(Where now she rises, now her steps decline)  
Has need of judgment better taught than  
mine:

But on this subject we have talk'd too long.  
Where grave-fac'd wisdom may itself be  
wrong.

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T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.



THE number of births at Vienna during the course of last year amounted to 5638, without including 304 that were still-born; and that of the burials to 5043, excluding such as did not live to be a year old. Eight hundred ninety-seven of these were carried off by the small-pox, and 208 by apoplexies. Of all this number six only died aged upwards of 100.

By the act of parliament for purchasing the noble museum of Sir Hans Sloane, and the valuable collection of manuscripts of the late lord Oxford, relating to the history and antiquities of Great-Britain, it is directed, That a principal shall be appointed by his majesty, out of two persons who are to be nominated by the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and the speaker of the house of commons; under which principal are to be three deputies, the absolute nomination of whom is in the above-named three great personages. (See Mag. for last year, p. 579.)

Last month the magistrates and town-council of Queensferry, in Scotland published the following remarkable resolution.

At Queensferry, Jan. 16, 1754.

The magistrates and town-council of Queensferry being this day convened, and taking into their serious consideration, the many dismal effects that follow upon the canvassing and pothering for votes in several boroughs, with a view to the ensuing general elections of members of parliament, such as the raising and fomenting of animosities, grudges and feuds among neighbours, whose happiness in a great measure depends on their mutual peace and good-will, the corrupting the consciences, and debauching the morals of several by bribes and excessive drinking, taking them off their proper callings, and the ordinary means for providing for their families, and habituating them for some time to a luxurious and riotous manner of life, to the endangering of their health, and the weaning of their affection from their ordinary business, besides the loading of the cardinals with an intolerable expence, and time by exposing such of them as succeed to a violent temptation of some how or other getting themselves reimbursed; and as the members of the town-council are already resolved upon col. George Haldane,

as the gentleman they propose should represent them in the next parliament, they make this publick intimation, that such as are concerned in knowing it, may save trouble and expence to themselves, as the council is determined to admit of no further solicitations or potherings on that head. Signed in the name of the council, by James Murray.

Dublin, Jan. 19. Yesterday the Rt. Hon. Thomas Carter, Esq; master of the rolls, Anthony Malone, Esq; his majesty's prime serjeant at law, and Michael O'Brien Dilkes, Esq; quarter master and barrack-master general, were dismissed from their employments; and Bellingham Boyle, Esq; register of the prerogative court, had his pension stopt.—Not many days after, the parliament of that kingdom was prorogued. (See p. 33.)

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to continue governor of the South Sea company, on Jan. 29, Peter Burrell, Esq; was elected sub-governor, and John Bristow, Esq; deputy-governor of the said company: And on the 31st the following 21 gentlemen were chosen directors, viz. Rich. Baker, Thomas le Blanc, Thomas Coventrye, Sam. Craghead, John Edwards, Francis Fouquier, Brice Fisher, Francis Gashry, Joseph Gulton, jun. Thomas Henckell, Rich. Jackson, John Wenhams, Lewis Way, John Warde, Walter Vane, Richard Salway, John Phillipson, Nathaniel Paice, Sydenham Malthus, James Lock and Tho. Lane, Esqrs.

On the 31st the following gentlemen were, by his Majesty in council, appointed sheriffs for the ensuing year, viz. for Berks, Rich. Fuller, Esq; Bedf. David James, Esq; Bucks, John Wilkes, Esq; Cumb. Sir Wm. Fleming, bart. Cheshire, Rob. Lawson, Esq; Cambr. and Hunt. Henry Southwell, Esq; Cornwall, John Glanvill, Esq; Devon, Peter Maddick Docton, Esq; Dorset. Awnsham Churchill, Esq; Derbysh. Rich. Fitzherbert, Esq; Essex, Rich. Benson, Esq; Glou. Tho. Ingram, Esq; Hert. Fitz-Williams Barrington, Esq; Heref. Giles Whitehall, Esq; Kent, Sir Tho. Rider, Knt. Leices. John Edwin, Esq; Lincoln. Ascough Boucheret, Esq; Monm. John Chambre, Esq; Northum. Rob. Shaftoe, Esq; Northamp. John Robinson, Esq; Norfolk, Cotton Simmonds, Esq; Notting. Jonathan Acklom, Esq; Oxf. Thomas Black-

all,

all, Esq; Rut. James Sifney, Esq; Shrop. Edward Pemberton, Esq; Somer. Henry Fownes Luttrell, Esq; Staff. Thomas Mills, Esq; Suffolk, William Jenyns, Esq; Southamp. Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. Surrey, Henry Talbot, Esq; Suffex, Walter Bartelot, Esq; Warw. Thomas Webster, Esq; Worcest. Francis Clare, Esq; Wilts, William Phipps, Esq; York. Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq;

For South Wales. Brecon, John Harcourt, Esq; Carm. David Edwards, Esq; Card. John Edwards, Esq; Glamor. Edward Walter, Esq; Pem. Alexander Elliot, Esq; Radnorsh. John Bishop, Esq;

For North Wales. Angl. Richard Hughes, Esq; Carnar. Hugh Davis, Esq; Denb. Edward Maddocks, Esq; Flint, Richard Coytmore, Esq; Merion. John Mostyn, Esq; Montg. William Humphreys, Esq;

By the prorogation of the parliament of Ireland, the following bills, which had been transmitted to England by the house of commons, have all miscarried: An act for the relief of insolvent debtors; for regulating the price and assize of bread, buying and selling all sorts of corn and meal, &c. by weight, and for better regulating the market; for the better preservation of the game; for obliging Arthur Jones Nevill, Esq; (late engineer and surveyor-general) at his own expence, and without any further charge to the publick, to make good the defects in the several barracks built, rebuilt, and repaired under his direction; for allowing further time to persons in offices or employments to qualify themselves; for continuing and amending, several temporary statutes; for the more effectual erecting and better regulating free schools, and for rebuilding and repairing of churches; the tillage act; and several others of general importance.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Of the 17 malefactors condemned the two last sessions at the Old Bailey (see our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 578, and for Jan. p. 43.) the 12 following were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Dennis Neale, John Mafon, John Welsh, Robert Keys, Grace Crannet, John Smith, Richard Hutton, William Ford, Daniel Wood, Joshua Kidder, Thomas Barnard, and William James. The other five, viz. Barnes, Allen, Irons, Richman, and Whitham, were ordered to be transported for life.

The right Hon. the lord mayor held a wardmote at Christ's-hospital, for the election of an alderman of the ward of Farringdon within, in the room of the late Sir Henry Marshall, kn. deceased, (see Deaths,) when Richard Selater, Esq;

deputy thereof, was unanimously chosen. He afterwards thanked the ward for the honour they had conferred upon him; and several of the gentlemen advising him not to give any entertainment, he acquainted them, that he would give a sum of money to be distributed amongst the poor housekeepers; which met with universal approbation.

MONDAY, 11.

The two princes Corsini, who had been for some time in England, having taken leave of the foreign ambassadors and ministers, and several other persons of distinction, set out this morning for Dover on their return to Rome thro' France.

For about a fortnight past was a harder frost than has been known for some years. The river Thames, westward, was so full of ice as to hinder the navigation of barges from those parts; and above Kingston bridge it was so frozen, that people passed and repassed with safety.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London Hospital, the collection amounted to upwards of 1126l.

The christenings in the city of Frankfurt, last year, amounted to 1008, the burials to 1097, and the weddings to 192.

The burials in the city of Edinburgh and the West-Kirk parish, amounted last year to 1105.

FRIDAY, 22.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made, that the resolution of the 20th of December, relating to the building of a new bridge from London to Southwark, should be repealed, when 93 were for the question and 95 against it. A committee was then appointed, to consist of the aldermen, all the deputies, and one commoner out of every ward, and they were empowered to draw upon the chamberlain to the amount of 100l. for any expences that may arise from plans, surveys, &c. for the purpose above mentioned.

MONDAY, 25.

At a sessions of Admiralty held at Justice-Hall in the Old-Bailey, the following prisoners were tried, viz. Thomas Haggerston, for the murder of John Johnson on the high seas; who, after a remarkable trial that held 3 hours, was acquitted. John Lancey and John Lloyd, for burning the ship Nightingale, in order to defraud the insurers; and Tho. Poe, as an accessory before the fact: their trial lasted near seven hours. Lancey found guilty; Lloyd acquitted, and Poe left special.

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A new paper made its appearance this month, entitled, *The Connoisseur*, by Mr. Town, critick and censor-general, to be published every Thursday; which, as we hear, is well received by the publick.

*Alterations in the List of Parliament.*

**M**IDHURST, John Sargent, Esq; in the room of Sir Thomas Bootle, Knt. deceased.

Rochester, Capt. Haddock—David Polhill, Esq; deceased.

Petersfield, William Gerard Hamilton, Esq;—William Conolly, Esq; deceased.

Agmondesham, Isaac Whittington, Esq;—Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. deceased.

Wendover, Felix Calvert, Esq;—John Hampden, Esq; deceased.

*MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.*

**M**R. John Martin, of East-Moulsey in Surrey, to Miss Mary Sawkins, an heiress.

Lord visc. Say and Seal, to Mrs. Piggot, widow of — Piggot, Esq;

Feb. 2. Rev. Mr. Moises, to Miss Ridley, sister to Matthew Ridley, Esq; member of parliament for Newcastle upon Tyne.

5. John Lane, Esq; to Miss Alicia Jones, youngest daughter to the accomptant general of the bank.

Samuel Bennet Smith, Esq; timber-merchant at Shad-Thames, to Mrs. Thorp of Walthamstow, relict of — Thorp, Esq; formerly governor of Bombay.

Rev. Mr. Packhurst, eldest son of John Parkhurst, of Catesby in Northamptonshire, Esq; to Miss Myster of Epsom.

7. Charles Jones of Northcomb, in Somersetshire, Esq; to Miss Jane Lemm.

11. Capt. Leonard Price, to Miss Beardmore, of Lincoln.

12. Mr. Nathaniel Beard, attorney at Newcastle under Line, to Miss Trafford.

13. Mr. Owen, goldsmith in Cheap-side, to Miss Eskrigge, only daughter and heiress of Richard Eskrigge, Esq; sometime high sheriff of Bucks.

16. Rt. Hon. the earl of Ross, to Miss Edwards, in Ireland.

18. Robert Thorpe Tarrant, of Fordingbridge in Hampshire, Gent. to Miss Cawte.

Feb. 9. Lady of the Hon. Capt. Wynyard, delivered of a daughter.

12. Lady of the Hon. Sir John Danvers, Bart. of a daughter.

21. The lady of Charles Frederick, Esq; surveyor-general of the ordnance, of a son.

26. The Lady of John Gibbons, Esq; of a son.

*DEATHS.*

Jan. 26. **D**R. Robinson, an eminent physician in Ireland.

28. Hon. lady Anne Van Kepple, eldest daughter of the earl of Albemarle.

29. Mrs. Short, relict of George Short, of East-Keal in Lincolnshire, Esq; and one of the daughters of the late Sir John Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield in the same county, Bart. She was buried in the same grave with her late husband in the church of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

30. Miss Caroline Bateman, daughter and heiress of the late William Bateman, of Kettering in Northamptonshire, Esq; William Hester, Esq; one of the chief clerks of the House of Commons.

Miss Yelverton, daughter of the Hon. Henry Yelverton, Esq; and niece to the earl of Suffex.

Feb. 2. Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. alderman of the ward of Farringdon within, member of parliament for Agmondesham in Bucks, and president of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

William Benson, Esq; auditor of the imposts.

3. J. Wakelin, Esq; deputy prothonotary, in the court of Common-Pleas, to George Cooke, Esq; one of the representatives of the county of Middlesex.

Mr. Tho. Cox, bookseller at the Royal Exchange.

4. John Hampden, Esq; member of parliament for Wendover in Bucks.

5. Mr. John Child, brasier in Fleetstreet, and deputy of the ward of Farringdon without.

6. Lady Asgill, wife of Sir Charles Asgill, Knt. and alderman of this city.

Sir John Dyer, Bart. at his seat in Essex.

9. Hon. col. John Pitt, uncle to the earl of Londonderry.

Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. in Scotland.

12. Lady Albinia Beckford, sister to the duke of Ancaster.

13. Sir William Halton, Bart. at his house at Turnham-Green.

14. Rt. Rev. Sir Tho. Gooch, Bart. D. D. lord bishop of Ely, in the 80th year of his age: He was first bishop of Bristol, then of Norwich, from whence he was translated to Ely, upon the death of Dr. Butts.

16. Dr. Rich. Mead, first physician to his majesty, in the 85th year of his age.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, senior fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge, and vicar of Gainsford in the bishoprick of Durham.

John Owen, Esq; member of parliament for Beaumaris, in the isle of Anglesea.

26. John Julian, Esq; an eminent Italian merchant.

**ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.**  
*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**D**R. Matthias Mawson, bishop of Chichester, translated to the see of Ely, in the room of bishop Gogch, deceased. — William Ashburnham, D. D. dean of Chichester, promoted to the bishoprick of Chichester, in his room.

*From the other PAPERS.*

Nathaniel Forster, D. D. made a prebendary of Bristol. — Jonathan Ruffel, M. A. presented to the rectory of Shipwash, in Yorkshire. — Mr. Webster, chosen vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street in the room of Dr. Hay, deceased. At first there were 8 candidates, who preached in the church the preceding Sundays: These by 4 declining were reduced to 4, who afterwards by ballot were reduced to 2, viz. Mr. Webster and Mr. Romaine, when on a second ballot the former had 144 votes, and the latter 98. — Mr. John Taylor, presented to the rectory of Beckburg, in Shropshire. — Mr. Griffith Jones to the rectory of Crinow, in Pembrokeshire. — Mr. Frederick Toll, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Salisbury. — Mr. Smith, by his brother, Charles Smith, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; to the living of Stapleford-Tawney, in Essex. — Mr. Richard Jenkins, prebendary and minor canon of Wells, elected a canon residentiary of that cathedral. — Mr. Thomas, rector of St. Helen's in Worcester, by the earl of Coventry, to the rectory of Grafton Flyford, in that county.

**PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.**

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, Feb. 16. The king has been pleased to grant unto Lewis Watson, Esq; the office of one of the two auditors of the prest or imprest, and foreign accounts, first fruits, tenths, customs, and of the mint and coinage, and other accounts heretofore audited by William Benson, Esq; late auditor, or by former auditors of the imprests, in the room and place of the said William Benson, lately deceased.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Stephen Comyn, of Lincoln's inn, Esq; the office of receiver of the revenue of first fruits in England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, in the room of James Henderson, deceased.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. Henry earl of Pembroke, to be captain of that company whereof — Wharton, Esq; was late

captain, in the first regiment of dragoon guards.

The king has appointed Verney Lovett, Esq; to be major in the regiment of foot commanded by Col. John Aldercron. — Christopher Wray, and — Lyons, Esqrs. to be captains; Nicholas Weller, Esq; to be captain lieutenant; John Corneille, — Hewetson, — Fortescue, — Pearson, and John Carnac, Gent. to be lieutenants in the said regiment.

Whitehall, Feb. 19. The king has appointed John Murray, Esq; to be his majesty's resident to the republic of Venice.

*From the other PAPERS.*

Rev. Mr. John Goldie, chosen by the town-council of Edinburgh, principal of that university, in the room of principal Withart, deceased. — John Blachford, Esq; alderman of Cripplegate ward, chosen president of St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. deceased. — Lewis Jones, Esq; made one of the prothonotaries of the court of Common-Pleas. — Dr. Shaw, made physician in ordinary to his majesty, in the room of that truly eminent physician Dr. Mead, deceased, and Dr. Taylor made physician extraordinary. — Marquis of Hartington, made lord high treasurer of Ireland, in the room of the late earl of Burlington.

**B-KR-TS.**

**J**AMES Snowden, of St. Mary Mat-fellon, otherwise Whitechapel, seedsmen and dealer. — John By, of the parish of St. Mary at Lambeth, victualler and dealer. — Richard Scott, of Finch-Lane, tallow chandler and broker. — James Goddard, of Guldeford in Surrey, butcher. — John Scott and Richard Scott, now or late of Walsal, in Staffordshire, distillers and partners. — John Aggs the younger, of Norwich, worsted weaver. — John Jennings, of Cranbrook, in Kent, draper. — John Dalton, of Grays-Inn Lane, brewer. — John Matthias Miller, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, merchant. — Edward Jones, late of Hereford, flax-dresser. — James Grundy, of Liverpoole, builder. — Robert Rayner, of Norwich, worsted weaver. — Thomas Bayles, of Sunderland in the county of Durham, mercer. — John Ormerod, of New Church within the forest of Rossendale and county of Lancaster, innkeeper. — Richard Gray, now or late of St. John's, Southwark, shipwright. — John Hill, of St. James's, Westminster, victualler. — William Grant, late of Great Bridge, in the parish of Romsey, in Hampshire, miller and mealman. — John Weston, of Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire, draper. — William Billings, of Barnstable, Devon, cutler.

FROM

FROM Paris we hear, that the new court, called the royal chamber, sits regularly for the hearing and determining of causes, civil and criminal; but that those which relate to the refusals of the sacraments are referred to the king's council of state. Nevertheless, the parliaments of France, which are still allowed to subsist, continue to take cognizance of these refusals as often as any such are brought before them, and never fail to punish the ecclesiasticks that are guilty of them. Among the rest, the parliament of Bourdeaux have just entered the lists; on occasion of two refusals of the sacraments that have been made at Dax, under the usual pretence of want of submission to the bull *Unigenitus*. And a fresh difficulty has arisen in relation to the judges of the French court of commerce; for the judges chosen for this year having refused to be sworn into their office before the royal chamber, as mentioned in our last, the king ordered the judges chosen for the preceding year to be continued for the ensuing; and for this purpose to be sworn before the royal chamber, but they have refused to be sworn, alledging, that as they had once been sworn before the parliament, there was no occasion for their being sworn in a second time.

Straßbourg, Feb. 2. A person has lately discovered a secret, by means of which he undertakes, out of 100lb. weight of common salt, to make the same weight of good saltpetre; and, having succeeded in a trial which he lately made of his experiment before several persons, the court has engaged him to establish his new invention in this neighbourhood, and to supply all the magazines in the kingdom with saltpetre for 40 years; and, to enable him to carry on his work, the court has advanced him 200,000 livres.

The Spaniards have this winter had considerable success against their African enemies; for their garison at Ceuta having made a sally, December 17, obtained a compleat victory over the besieging or rather blockading army of Moors, and drove them entirely from their camp, where they found such plenty of provisions, besides other booty, that the garison will stand in no need of any fresh supply for a twelvemonth to come; and they were so near getting hold of the commander in chief, that he had not time to carry off his seraglio, seven of his wives or concubines, who were found in his tent, having been brought in prisoners to Ceuta. Then again, about the end of the same month, the people of Barcelona having heard a great cannonading at sea, the marquis de las Minas, captain general of Catalonia,

immediately ordered out three men of war, who directing their course by the noise, came up with nine Algerine xebèques attacking a Christian ship, whereupon a furious engagement ensued, which lasted till next morning, and in which two of the xebèques were burnt, three sunk, and the rest with great difficulty escaped in a very shattered condition.

The king of Portugal has at last permitted the exportation of gold, coined or uncoined, out of his kingdom, upon paying a duty of 2l. per cent, upon all that shall hereafter be exported. His majesty has taken a resolution, which he has already began to carry into execution, to repurchase and reunite to his crown, all the royal fiefs granted by his predecessors to the nobility of that kingdom. And as most of the states in Europe are now putting in for a share in the East-India trade, he has resolved to extend the trade of his subjects to that part of the world, for which purpose he has granted to the *Sieur Oldenbourg* an exclusive privilege to send five ships to Macao near Canton in China in 6 years, and 11 ships to Goa in 10 years; upon which grant a company is to be erected, whose stock is to be divided into shares of 480,000 rees, about 16cl. sterling, each.

A dispute having lately arisen between the king of the two Sicilies and the grand master of Malta, in relation to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction claimed by the bishop of Syracuse over that island, which the Maltese refuse to acknowledge, his Sicilian majesty has prohibited his subjects to furnish them with any kind of provisions, and has seized the effects belonging to that order within his dominions, and sequestered the commanderies that belong to such of the knights as do not reside within the same. At the same time that his majesty thus takes care of the foreign rights of his subjects, he has provided for their domestick, by ordering a new body of laws to be drawn up, which is now published and carried into execution throughout his dominions, to the great mortification of the lawyers, as their fees are thereby very much curtailed, and all suits ordered to be determined within a year at farthest.

The duke of Bavaria has followed the example of the kings of Prussia and Sicily, by ordering a new body of laws to be drawn up for his dominions, in which all imaginable care has been taken to prevent the protracting of law-suits to the ruin of the suitors; and it is thought, the example will be followed by all the states of Europe, where the lawyers have not a commanding influence.



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															Jan. 22. to Feb. 19.	Christ.
1	133 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	N. N. W.	hard frost	Males 599	1165
2	133 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	N. N. W.	cold thaw	Femal. 566	
3	Sunday													now	Males 958	1911
4	133 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	N. N. W.	hard frost	Femal. 953	
5	133 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 5	N. by E.	hard frost	Died under 2 Years old	591
6	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 5	N. W. by W.	hard frost	Between 2 and 5	109
7	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 5	N. N. W.	hard frost	5 and 10	48
8	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 5	N. N. W.	hard frost	10 and 20	59
9	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 5	N. E.	snow fleet	20 and 30	151
10	Sunday												S.	cold thaw	30 and 40	191
11	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	W. by N.	wind rain	40 and 50	197
12	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	W. by S.	windy	50 and 60	208
13	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	W. S. W.	rain all day	60 and 70	150
14	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	N. W.	fair	70 and 80	134
15	133 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	W.	cloudy	80 and 90	68
16	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	W. S. W.	cloudy	90 and 100	9
17	Sunday												S. W.	rain		1911
18	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	N. N. W.	frosty	Within the Walls	155
19	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	W.	frosty	Without the Walls	442
20	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	W. S. W.	fair	In Midl and Surrey	884.
21	133 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	S. W.	frosty	City & Subz West.	430
22	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 7	S. W.	frosty		1911
23	133 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	S. S. W.	fair clou.	Weekly Jan. 29	465
24	Sunday												N. N. W.	frost fair	Feb. 5	452
25	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	W. S. W.	fair	12	489
26	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	S. W.	cloudy	19	505
27	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	S. S. W.	cloudy		1911
28	134 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 10	S. W.	cloudy	Wheaten Peck Loaf 15. 9d.	

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